The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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Domestic Occurrences each	" 1	0

Contract rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

[illegible]—August 13th, at Calicut, Malabar, the wife of T. F. Pennock, Esq., of a daughter.

[illegible]—August 6th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant [illegible] Walker, 95th Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

[illegible] July 15th, at 102 McQuarie Street, Hobartown, [illegible] Man, Superintendent Government Electric Telegraphs, Indore, Bombay, second son of the late [illegible] H. [illegible], Esq., R. N., of Halstead, Kent, aged 38 years.

[illegible]—August 19th, at the European General Hospital, [illegible] late seaman ship *Assaye*, aged 35 years.

[illegible]—August 21st, at the European General [illegible] of fever, Charles Sheldrick, late seaman ship [illegible], aged 32 years.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

PARTRIDGE—At No. 8, Middleton Row, on the 13th [illegible] the wife of S. B. Partridge, Esq., Surgeon, Bengal [illegible] of a daughter.

BACON—At Calcutta, on the 11th August, the wife of [illegible] Bacon, Military Department, of a son.

DEATH.

INGLIS—At Calcutta, on the 8th August, Henrietta, wife of [illegible] S. Inglis, Commander of the Steamer *Satellite*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Captain Taunton, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the [illegible].

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf, on 25th September, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, [illegible] and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*To call at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain Cameron, will be despatched on the 1st September, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin, [illegible], Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam—also, weather permitting, at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—The S. S. PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain [illegible], will be despatched on the above voyage on the 15th September.

OVERLAND [illegible] *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the [illegible] Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly immediately after the arrival of the [illegible] with Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez.

The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles [illegible] than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and [illegible] it being a coasting trip full of varied [illegible] scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced [illegible] on board each vessel. At Trieste the [illegible] has an extensive choice of picturesque [illegible] routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to [illegible] at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The [illegible] between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is completed [illegible].

The [illegible] House and Passport systems have been considerably [illegible] and need not cause any apprehension of being [illegible] troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to [illegible] that Baggage forwarded by that Company's [illegible] at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agents at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage [illegible] Steamers plying between Alexandria and [illegible] the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and [illegible] from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; [illegible] children under 10 years at *half fare*, [illegible] 3 years free. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 [illegible]; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway fares from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* [illegible] children over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

A. H. RUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 2, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Passports visaed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES, per *Leonidas*.—With reference to previous advertisement, we beg to [illegible] that all Goods consigned to order, for which [illegible] alongside as they come to hand, are being [illegible] and warehoused at the Custom House Bunder, on [illegible] and at risk of the interested, and will be retained [illegible] of such charges as may be incurred.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible] August 1864. Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

[illegible] PODES FROM LONDON.

[illegible] B P M & Co. ABS M Y U E M E A [illegible] D 8

CONSIGNEES wanted for Merchandise marked as above, landed at the Custom House Bunder at [illegible] risk and expense of the concerned. Applications to be made to

NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Barque *Antipodes*.

[illegible] August 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Cyclops*, Commander [illegible], Master, from London, are requested to send off for their respective Goods as they come to hand, [illegible] same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain [illegible] will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible] August 1864. Agents ship *Cyclops*.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per *Lightning*, Hughes, Master, from London, are requested to send off for their respective Goods as they come to hand, [illegible] same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain [illegible] will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, [illegible] August 1864. Agents ship *Lightning*.

NOTICE.—The East India Bank have this day removed to the premises, No. 2, Hornby Row, next [illegible] Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had [illegible] one [illegible] at the Cambridge Hotel.

L. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The time for receiving Tenders for the erection of [illegible] and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant Road Bridge and Malabar Point Road is extended to the 31st instant.

J. B. LAPH, Managing Agent.

Grant Road, 17th August 1864.

NOTICE.—THURSTON'S BEST IMPERIAL [illegible] 12 ft. SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, with India Rubber Cushions; on massive [illegible], with adjusting Screws, Cues, Balls, Revolving [illegible], &c. &c. [illegible] expected early next month.

ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' [illegible] BOMBAY, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and [illegible] the Pensioners' Library, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major [illegible] T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Mr. HANS PETER HANSSEN is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hong Kong, 1st July 1864. DENT & Co.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co. having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the abovenamed Company which has been established in England, hereby give notice, that they are prepared at once to transact the following business:—

To receive money on loan or deposit, to advance money on the security of Land or Houses, &c., already built or in course of erection, for the improvement, or cultivation of Land, to Contractors for public and private Works; and on Shares, Stocks, and Securities.

Further particulars may be obtained from the above named firm.

25th June 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીંશુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनीनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाईना बाक (लिमीटेड).

SECOND CALL.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees One Hundred (Rs. 100) per Share, is payable at the Temporary Offices of the Bank, Church Gate Street, on or before the 15th day of August next, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 25th July 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share has been made payable at the Offices of the Bank on or before the 19th August, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેકઝાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेकझांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned, to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Office, Bombay, Bruce Lane, No. 1, 13th August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Receipt No. 514 for 20 shares in the Financial Association of India and China, in the name of Mr. T. G. Young, bearing the Allotment number 764, which had been purchased by Mooljee Cawnjee from Moonjee Ambaydass, about a month ago, and which the said Mooljee Cawnjee had sold through Broker Bhanjee Dhurrumsey, and had entrusted it to him for recovering the amount thereof, has been lost or misplaced some where by the said Broker, Bhanjee Dhurrumsey. All persons are therefore hereby cautioned against purchasing the said Receipt. Any person bringing the same to the said Mooljee Cawnjee, No. 7, Hannooman Lane, will be handsomely rewarded. The Manager of the Financial Association has been requested not to transfer the said lost Receipt in the name of any body without the knowledge and consent of the said Mooljee Cawnjee. If after this warning any one purchases the aforesaid Receipt from any body he will do so at his own risk and peril.—Dated this — day of August 1864.

MOOLJEE CAWNJEE.
[illegible]

BANK OF BOMBAY.—SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING [illegible] held under Section XL. of A[illegible] on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864 at 11 o'clock [illegible] noon.

Present.—S. D. Birch, Esq., President, in the Chair; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.; Hon'ble Walter R. Cassels; Hon'ble R. J. Jeejeebhoy; Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Esq.; Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.; Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq.; Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq.; Jehanghier Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Cursetjee Hormusjee Chenoy, Esq.; Dadabhoy Bazonjee Katrac, Esq.; F. F. Lidderdale, Esq.; George Inverarity, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq.; Brigadier Genl. Tapp, C.B.; Tappidass Varjdass, Esq.; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Thomas Jones, Esq.; H. A. Mangles, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq.

The Secretary having read the requisition and notice as published in the *Government Gazette* and Newspapers calling the Meeting, also the Section of the Bank Charter under which it was convened,

The following Resolution was proposed by the Hon'ble W. R. Cassels seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried "that the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of the proprietors held on the 7th March last be rescinded, and that it is now resolved to issue one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved, making the paid-up Capital of the Bank Rs. 2,09,00,000."

The Resolution was seconded by Ardaseer Bomanjee, Esq., and carried.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that in accordance with the powers vested in the Directors by Section V. of Act X. of 1863, it has been determined to raise the new Capital by issuing new Shares in the following manner:—

1st. That one Share be allotted and offered to each Proprietor at par for every old Share which he may hold on the 1st of October one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, each new Shares to be issued as hereinafter stated.

2nd. That the amount of the new Shares shall be paid by instalments as under:—

Rs. 300	on or before the	1st of October 1864.
" 300	" "	1st of November 1864.
" 400	" "	1st of December 1864.

3rd. That upon all instalments paid up on account of the new Shares from the first of October to the thirty-first of December, interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of payment will be allowed.

4th. That any Proprietor failing to pay the several instalments within fifteen days of the due dates respectively shall be charged interest thereon at twelve per cent. per annum from the due date until payment.

5th. That if all the instalments together with any interest which may be due on the same respectively shall not be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four it will be in the discretion of the Directors to cancel the allotment and to forfeit any instalment or instalments which may have been paid in respect thereof and thereupon to reallot or dispose of the share as they may think fit.

6th. That when and as soon as all the instalments of each new Share (with any interest due in respect thereof) shall have been paid, the Directors will issue to the Proprietors the new Share in exchange for the receipts for the instalments.

7th. That the holders of the new Shares shall be entitled to Dividend from the 1st of January 1865.

8th. That all new Shares the allotments of which shall be cancelled shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Bank at the discretion of the Directors.

It was then proposed by George Inverarity, Esq., seconded by Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee, Esq., and carried unanimously—That the course of action determined on by the Directors be approved by this Meeting.

Proposed by R. McIlwraith, Esq., seconded by Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Esq., and carried—That a copy of these proceedings be sent to each Shareholder, and that they be advertised.

Proposed by Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.

The meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a preventive to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Dudgeon and Hughes.
Kotree	Dudgeon and Hughes.

NOTICES.

WANTED, A BILLIARD MARKER. Good wages will be given to a first-class man. Apply to the Proprietor of the Cambridge Hotel.

RE HUNT, MONNET & Co.—NOTICE.—All persons having claims against, or being indebted to the above, are requested to send their claims, or the amounts due by them, to the Official Assignee, High Court, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the firm of KNOOP & Co., for the transaction of a general Commission business.

LUDWIG KNOOP.
JULIUS KNOOP.
HEINRICH MULLER.

Bombay, 1st June 1864. Office, No. 5 Forbes Street.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—From and after the 20th instant, water will be supplied to the Shipping by the undersigned under contract with the Municipal Commissioners. Price Rs. 3 per Ton.

Orders registered at the Company's Office in Marine Street. Forty-eight hours notice required.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited).

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.

W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુમબાઈ જાઈંટ સ્ટાક કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors,
E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)

PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 11th August 1864.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 75 per share has been made and that the same is payable at the Bank of Hindostan on or before the 31st day of August instant.

By order of the Directors,
CHARLES F. KELLY, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th August, 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

[illegible] Coir will be placed on board in bundles which [illegible] served entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in [illegible] according to weight.

4th.—[illegible] Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owners at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the articles as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.—Pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum for the half year which ended on the 30th June last, will be payable to the Proprietors of the above Company at the Office of the undersigned on and after the 15th September next.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 15th September 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, B. C. Mill Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 10th August 1864.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Articles will be sold by Public Auction, at the Works of the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited), at Bassein, on FRIDAY, the 26th August 1864:—

- 1 Pair Horizontal Engines, 6-horse power.
- 2 Cylindrical Tubular Boilers.
- 2 Old ditto ditto.
- 1 Pair 8-Inch Pump, with Gun Metal Plungers and Pulleys and Shafting for working, complete.
- 1 6-Inch Lathe, with Rests, &c., complete, and with Fly Wheel and Driving Bands.
- 1 Grindstone and Trough.
- 1 Drilling Machine.
- 1 Punching Press.
- 3 Tons 17 cwt. of Refining and Building Chunam.
- Sundry Brass and Iron Casting, Bar, Rod, and Plate and Sheet Iron, Spun Yarn (English and Country), Block and Sheet Tin, Pump, Leather and Country Hides, Baskets, Files, &c. &c., 3 or 4 2,000 Gallons Vats, more or less damaged.
- 56 Basket Bottles.
- 3 Coal Screws.
- 1 Bullock Shigram.

AND

One 18 Tons Boat, with Sails, Masts, &c., complete.

Bombay, 16th August 1864.

SALE OF LAND ON THE ESPLANADE.—With reference to previous Advertisements, Messrs. BENNET & Co. have been directed by the Government of Bombay, to sell at 2 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY the 26th instant, by Public Auction, on Building Leases for terms of 999 years, the following plots of Ground on the Site of the Old Ramparts:—

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	situate in	Hornby Row.
" 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10	"	Rampart Row.
" 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15	"	near the corner of Rampart Row and Rope Walk Row.

Each Lot will have a frontage of about 40 feet towards the old Buildings in the Fort, and an average depth of 140 feet, having a superficial area of 622 yards or thereabouts. The Lots will be offered for sale separately, or two or more together, at the discretion of the vendors.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder within ten days thereafter, on signing the agreement for lease.

The sale will take place in the large Upper Store Room, near the Entrance Gateway leading to the Mechanics Institution Rooms, in the Government Dockyard.

Plans and particulars with draft form of agreement of lease and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Rampart Removal Committee, near the Government Cooperage, on the Esplanade, Bombay, from the 18th instant to the day of sale.

By order,
J. TRUBSHAWE,
Architectural Secretary to the Rampart Removal Committee.

LIQUIDATION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY OF THE LATE FIRM OF HUNT, MONNET & Co.—The inhabitants of Bombay and its vicinity are hereby informed that on MONDAY the [illegible]th instant, the Shop No. 17, Church Gate Street, Fort will be opened and the sale of goods commenced. In order to effect a speedy and profitable sale for the benefit of the creditors of the late firm, Mr. G. Monnet has been instructed by the Official Assignee to dispose of the Bombay Stock at a *great discount for ready cash.*

LIST OF GOODS.

Jewellery consisting of handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, &c. &c.

A large assortment of Masonic Jewellery.

Handsome Jewel Cases. Dressing Cases mounted with silver. Fancy Articles in great variety. Selected Card Cases and Fans. Flower Vases. Telescopes. Papier Mache Ware, Jet Ware. Electro Plated Ware.

A selection of fancy Articles from Elkington & Co. A large quantity of Stationary. Portable Writing Desks. Dispatch Boxes. Cash Boxes with Chubb's Locks. Handsomely Bound Albums. Penknives and Scissors in great variety. Stereoscopes. Stereoscopic Views and Carte de Visites. Pocket and Memorandum Books.

Toilet Articles, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Fancy Bottles, Perfumery, &c.—Yellow and Fancy Soaps.

A small selection of Silks and Muslins Gloves. Braces. Gent's, Ladies, and Children's Boots and Shoes. Parasols. Small Umbrellas. Silk Handkerchiefs, and Pugrees.

Powder Flasks and Shot Pouches. Brandy Flasks. Walking Sticks. Riding Whips. Chamois Leathers. Tobacco of every description in tins. Cheroot Cases in great variety. Meerschaum Pipes. Briar Root Pipes, &c. &c.

Racket Bats and Shoes. Carpet Bags and Trunks.

Tucker's Wall Lamps. French Patent Coffee Pots. Two Billiard Cloths and Billiard Balls. 6 Family Ice Machines. A few dozens of Cut Glass Tumblers and Decanters.

One First Class Grand Square Piano, "Collard and Collard." One do. Cottage do. Two French Pianos, "Debain." Iron Easy Chairs.

A good assortment of Oilman Stores just opened. Vegetable and Flower Seeds also just opened (from James Grant & Co.) A small quantity of Wines and Spirits, and many other Sundries.

Bombay, 6th August 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain	at	5	per cent.
6 " "	at	7	"
12 " "	at	8	"

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

I HAVE this day commenced business as a Bill, Share, and Stock Broker.

Bombay, 22nd August 1864. JOHN P. R. CESSFORD.

COTTON AGENCY WANTED.—OOMRAWUTTEE.—The Advertiser, occupied in the District, would be glad to undertake buying and despatching this season. Address "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

NOTICE TO EQUESTRIANS.—The Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) is about to commence Excavations in Back Bay, and the Public is warned that it will be dangerous for Equestrians to ride upon the Sands between the Woodstacks and the Esplanade.

The Company will not be answerable for any accidents after this notice has been published.

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clause XCI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which the SECOND CALL, with Interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, has not been paid on or before the 31st instant, will be liable to be forfeited.

Payments of Calls are received at the Bank's Office, No. 40, Medow Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

FIREWOOD.—A sale of Government Firewood at the Titwalla Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will take place at noon on THURSDAY the 25th August 1864, at Titwalla.

The Government reserved price is Rs. 4-2 per candy, with this reserve, the sale will be absolute. It will be sold in small lots of about 20 Candies each. TERMS—*Cash*: immediate delivery. The Wood is piled close to the Railway siding, and is open to inspection.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

POONA SEASON.—Mr. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પોરનશ_આર વેલશ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on FRIDAY the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report for past year.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those in office.

3rd. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gunpowder Works at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk Sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 25th August 1864.

2.—The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on or before the 5th September 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th November 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before the 25th February 1865; and the remainder on or before the 26th August 1865.

3.—Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

4.—A plan of the Land may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

5.—The form of agreement to be signed by the purchaser or lessee may be inspected at the Office of the Collector of Bombay two days before the date of sale.

6.—The following are the general terms of the lease:—

General terms of the lease of the Powder Works Lands and Premises.

I.—The lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 26th August 1864.

II.—A yearly rent of Rs. 400 per annum to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the term, and Rupees 23,925 per annum during the remainder of the lease.

III.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

IV.—Shall have the right of reclaiming Land from the Sea, along the Eastern fore-shore of said Premises as shown in the plan, but no such reclamation to be commenced without one month's previous notice thereof being given to Government, in writing, and a plan being submitted for the approval of Government, and the reclamation to be carried out in conformity with such approved plan.

V.—Should the purchaser or lessee desire to reclaim beyond the limits shown on the plan, and submit a plan of such proposed reclamation within ten years from the date of sale, Government will, if they approve of the proposed additional reclamation, lease the Sea-land required for such purpose for the remainder of the term of 999 years, at a rental of Rupees 160 per acre per annum, to be paid on 1st May in each year during the first 10 years of the remainder of the term, and Rupees 500 per acre per annum during the remainder thereafter of the lease.

VI.—Lessees to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

VII.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkees to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

VIII.—The lease to contain a proviso for re-entry on breach of any of the Covenants, or conditions, or on non-payment of the rent within 20 days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other usual clauses and conditions.

IX.—Lease to be prepared by the lessor's Solicitor at the lessee's expense.

X.—The lessee not to be entitled to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th August 1864.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	Rs. 320
Do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	800
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinaigrettes, Scent Bottles.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collection.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted. The present rates are:—

For 1 month ....6 per cent.
" 2 months......................8 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months.......... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET,—From 1st October next, the whole of the Premises, No. 6, Apollo Street, at present occupied by Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART & Co. These Premises have a stone-built Treasury, large Godown, and a spacious Compound, and a large Stable, with separate entrance from Forbes Street. For further particulars apply to Mr. DARASHAW DHUNJEESHA CAPTAIN, No. 12, Church Street.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER, VINING & Co.
ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
(*Now in the Press.*)

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF WESTERN INDIA. By DR. BIRDWOOD. Second Edition,—with Index complete, under the various heads of Botanical names, Commercial and old writers' names and native names. Price Rs. 15. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FRESH STORES ex *City of Edinburgh* and *Caribbean*—Finest York Hams and Wiltshire Bacon, Pigs' Cheeks, Cheeses of sorts, dried Ox Tongues, ditto in Jelly, Bologna Oxford Truffled Pork and Beef Sausages, Oxford Prawn, Potted Meats, preserved Truffled Poultry and Game, Potted Meats and Preserved Meats in tin, Fish assorted, Soup ditto, Vegetables ditto, Pickles, Sauces, Flavoring Essences, Jams and Jellies, Syrups, Fruits in Syrup, Fruits in Noyeau and Brandy, Tarts, Crystallized and Dessert Fruits, &c., Biscuits, Chocolate, Sundries, Cocoa and Cocoa-paste, Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Isinglass and Gelatine.

Always in stock of the best brands.

Brandy, Wines, Old Tom, Hollands, Whiskey, Liqueur, Geneva, Cherry Brandy, Champagne, Moselle, Hock, Curaçoa, Maraschino, Vermouth, Beer Allsopp's and Tennant's (Bass expected), Porter.

Fishing Tackle, Games, Stationery, Perfumery, Chubb's Locks and Boxes, and other goods, Tobacco and Pipes, best Manilla and Trichinopolly Cheroots, &c.

DWYER & Co.'s Store, Forbes' Street.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Revolvers by Colt and Adam.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.
Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free. Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them. Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H. P. Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.
2 H. P. Upright Portable Engine.
4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.
4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
10 H. P. Do. do. do.
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Fine Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.
Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.
One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.
One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.
One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.
One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.
Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.
Ten Do. 2½ in. do.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.
One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre, 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe
Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.
2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.
2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.
2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.
Brass Water Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—Little's London Club SHERRY, Rs. 24 per dozen.

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in cases complete.
Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmeraen*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

	per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs. 28
" Otard, Dupuy's 1857	" 24
" Old Champagne Cognac	" 56
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	" 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	" 24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	" 30
Gerothweld's	" 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	" 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	" 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	" 17
The first growths	" 30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ale, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	" 18	"
Very fine Do.	" 23	"
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	" 26	"
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	" 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	" 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy	Rs 18 per dozen.
Marc Arnaud's Old Pale Cognac	" 26 "

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, Qts.	Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout, " "	" 5 "
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury & Buxton,	" 4½ "

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10, Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—MESSRS J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. have for sale at their Godowns the following Wines, &c:—

	per doz.
Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne Mumms Magnums	Rs. 60
Do. do. do. Quarts	" 36
Do. do. do. Pints per case of 2 doz.	" 40
Do. do. do. Nonpareils Moselles, Quarts.	" 40
Do. do. do. Hocks	" 40
Sherry Mires Blue Seal	" 22
Do. Yellow Seal	" 26
Do. Black Seal	" 30
Brandy Martell's	" 28
Claret, Margaux Medoc	" 18

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

10 Hummum Street, 25th June 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. GREY & Co:—

	First quality Moet's Champagne	Rs. 40
	Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	" 30
	Leith Ginger Wine	" 10
Rhenish Wines	Prince Metternich	" 35
	Johannisberg	" 34
	Steinberg Cabinet	" 30
	Flower of Moselle	" 27
	Marcobrunn	" 24
	Ru des Humberg	" 22
	Geisenheim	" 20
	Burgundy	" 20
	Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale	" 51

16th August 1864.

NOTICE.—We have much pleasure in informing our Indian constituents and the public that Mr. CHARLES PALMER, our late representative in Bombay, and for many years connected with our London business, has this day been admitted a Partner in our House.

CUTLER & Co.

London, 44, Mark Lane, 30th June 1864.

With reference to the above, we beg to announce that the style of our Firm from this date will be "CUTLER, PALMER & Co.," (Late CUTLER & Co.,) and in making this announcement we avail ourselves of the opportunity to express our thanks to our Indian friends for the continued support they have been good enough to extend to us, from the establishment of our late Branch House in Bombay, in 1845, by our then Agent, Mr. ROBERT KNIGHT, to the closing of the same in 1862, by Mr. CHARLES PALMER, and continued from that time to the present, to our respected Friends, Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS of Bombay, who have entered into an arrangement with us, for an unexpired term of Three Years, to keep in their godowns a large and choice assortment of our Wines and Spirits, &c., and to whom we respectfully solicit that all orders from our Friends in Western India may be sent for execution.

In Calcutta and the N. W. Provinces, our Wines, &c., may be obtained on application to Messrs. D.M. FOLKARD & Co., of 4 Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, who have lately entered into an arrangement with us to receive our Wines, &c., on their own account.

In Madras we are for the present wholly unrepresented, and shall therefore be most glad to receive direct orders from that Presidency, addressed to us, as above.

We solicit for our New Firm a continuance of the favors above acknowledged, and subjoin our quotations, for all India, which include Duty, and all expenses, save transit-charges to up-country stations from either Presidency town.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
(LATE CUTLER & Co.)

LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND CORDIALS.

Address:—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, 44, MARK LANE, LONDON.

		Rs. per doz. Qrts.	Pts.
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	35	18
	No. 2 ... Blue "	30	16
	No. 3 ... Yellow "	26	14
	No. 4. ... Green "	22	12
	Medoc ... Red "	18	10
Champagne	Brand, Cutler & Co.	38	20
	Brand, C. & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38	20
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32	18
Port	Black Seal	28	15
	Red Seal	24	13
Sherry	Amontillado ... Black Seal	33	0
	Pale Amoroso	30	0
	Light Golden ... Green "	28	0
	" " ... Blue "	28	0
	Pale ... Brown "	24	0
	" ... Yellow "	22	0
	" ... White "	19	0
Ginger Wine		18	0
Cognac, Old and Pale ... (Black Capsule)		33	0
" " ... (Yellow ")		28	0
Gin Old Tom		20	0
Whiskey, Sanced Malt		22	0
Rum, Old Jamaica		20	0
Curacoa	Brown ... in Glass Bottles	42	22
	White ... Bottles	42	22
Maraschino, Di Zara		40	21
Cherry Brandy		30	15

FOR SALE.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets of Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats or Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamers a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 84 feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY,
At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE.—A strong and good Office or Family Shigram, with a quiet good Grey Horse and Harness, will be sold separately if required.

Also a strong Bay Galloway Gelding, with Saddle, Bridle and other Horse Furniture.

The above are the properties of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, or they would not be parted with at all. May be seen and further particulars learned on application to Mr. RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—Just landed ex *City of London*, *Monarch*, and *City of Amoy*, a handsome and light four-seated new OPEN CARRIAGE; a ditto MALVERN DOG CART with Lamps—both built by MCNAUGHT and SMITH of London; a handsome and light new ALBERT BUGGY by Robertson of London; a very handsome and small English-built BROUGHAM, with Lamps and Shaft by J. and W. Wilson of Glasgow; one ditto LANDAU SOCIABLE with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by F. J. SMITH & Co. of London; a light Office SHIGRAM by COLLETT. A handsome and Light English-built MAIL PHAETON with Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by LAURIE AND MARNER.

A handsome and Light new Palanquin Office Shigram with Lamps and Shafts, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross-road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

PESTONJEE DOSSABHOY.

Bombay, 9th August 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe, Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange Pekoe, Do. Green Teas.	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMETNS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Medical Hall Byculla and Fort.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1½, 2¼, 2½ and 2⅜.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1½, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ½ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.	Tucker's Wall Lamps.
" Reading do.	" Bull's Eye Lanterns.
" Tent do.	" Hand do.
" Argand do.	

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Neat's Tongues. Both Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Chedder Stilton Pine Somerset Gruyre	Parmesan Gunise Richmond Berkley
At 1½ per lb.		

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned:

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	" Decimal Puzzle
Armstrong Gun	The Rotatory Gammon
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Aunt Sally
Circassian Puzzle	" Ringolette
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" Russian Bear Hunt
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads	" English Loto
Boxes of Puzzles	" Targetta
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Red, White, and Blue
Bowling Green Bowls	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
The Boat Puzzle	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Puff and Dart
The "In statu quo Chess-board"	" Schimmel or Bell and Hammer.
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahedron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	" Oxford University Boat Race.
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.
Numerical Puzzle	
The Game of Squails	
" " Non Plus	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ... per dz. Rs. 4½

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

	per dozen.
BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	" 15
Do. white do.	" 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	" 38
Green Seal, quarts	" 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	" 32
Chateau Beychevelle	" 17
St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine	" 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	" 9
MOSELLE—Sparkling, quarts	" 30
PORT—Carbonell's old quality.	" 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry.	
Good pale Tiffin (Cortissos')	" 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	" 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	" 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milner's and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding } At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado Black Seal	38	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,........ Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE:
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England.

CONTAINS a Statement of Import and Export Custom Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication, with the names of their Commanders, their Tonnage, Bombay Agents, Destination, and Date of commencing to load:

AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copies, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

ALBION PLACE, BYCULLA.—Tenders are invited for making and levelling Roads at the sides and back of Albion Place. Also for laying on Vehar Water into each set of rooms. Specifications, with full particulars, can be obtained at the Company's Office on the premises, between 9 and 11 A. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) up to the 31st August 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st September.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a second ASSISTANT SURVEYOR, salary Rupees 150. Apply in person to Mr. H. R. WILCOX Office, new Oriental Bank Building, Rampart Row.

22nd August 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be a sale of Melter's Dross at the Mint on TUESDAY the 30th August, at one o'clock.

Also of some old Iron Boilers and other articles at 12 o'clock.

Ten per cent must be paid by purchasers at the time, and all articles removed and money paid in ten days from date of sale.

J. A. BALLARD,
Lieut.-Colonel, Mint Master.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting specially convened to take the subject of the Dissolution of the Company into consideration, held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on FRIDAY the 19th day of August 1864, the following special Resolution was passed:—

"That the Company be wound up and dissolved in accordance with the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857, and that the Board of Directors be empowered to carry such dissolution into effect as provided by Article No. 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association."

Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers for the purpose of confirming the above Resolution, on MONDAY the 26th day of September next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Malta*, will be closed TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on SUNDAY the 28th inst., at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer [illegible], will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Qr., Wednesday 24th .... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour.		Evening Gun fire.
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	23	Uranus sets at 9h. 17m. P.M.	5 44	6 20	2 18	3 13	20th August 1864 Time—[illegible]
Wed.	24	St. Bartholomew.	5 44	6 20	3 40	4 9	
Thur.	25	Neptune rises at 6h. 13m. P.M.	5 44	6 18	4 41	5 26	
Fri.	26	Birth of Prince Albert.	5 46	6 18	6 7	6 46	
Sat.	27	Mercury rises, at 7.[illegible] A. M.	5 45	6 17	7 25	8 1	
Sun.	28	St. Augustine—14th Sunday after Trinity	5 45	6 16	8 32	9 0	
Mon.	29	St John the Baptist beheaded	5 45	6 15	9 23	9 45	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 15TH AUG. TO THE 21ST AUG. INCLUSIVE 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
	10 A.M.	4 P.M.	6 A.M.	[illegible] P.M.	[illegible] A.M.	[illegible] P.M.		
Aug. 15	29·780	29·720	78·5	81·5	75·1	77·2	None	0·32
„ 16	29·810	29·735	78·2	80·6	75·8	76·6	„	0·22
„ 17	29·812	29·758	78·0	81·2	76·1	77·8	„	0·27
„ 18	29·835	29·785	78·2	81·2	77·0	79·2	„	0·53
„ 19	29·848	29·785	77·8	85·3	76·9	79·2	„	0·03
„ 20	29·843	29·768	78·8	86·0	76·3	79·0	„	0·05
„ 21			Sunday					0·03

Aug. 15.—Overcast: showers of rain at times; [illegible] after 8 P. M.
„ 16 Ditto ditto. fresh breeze from S. W.
„ 17 Ditto ditto. ditto.
„ 18 Ditto ditto. ditto.
„ 19.—Densely clouded: light rain at about 2 A. M.
„ 20.—Overcast: light rain at about 9 A. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Aug. 2	KURRACHEE	Aug. 18
AGRA	Aug. 12	LAHORE	Aug. 10
ALLAHABAD	Aug. 16	LONDON	July 18
AUSTRALIA	Aug. 3	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 22	MADRAS	Aug. 16
BANGALORE	Aug. 18	MALTA	July 23
CALCUTTA	Aug. 15	MEERUT	Aug. 16
CAPE	May 21	OUDE	Aug. 13
CEYLON	Aug. 15	PUNJAUB	July 30
COCHIN	July 26	PENANG	Aug. 8
DELHI	Aug. 16	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	July 19	SUEZ	July 27
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

IT is possible that we may have used unnecessarily harsh language in speaking of the Postmaster of Bombay as "superannuated"; but,—though we are sorry to have hurt the feelings of an old man who in his day, no doubt, has done good service,—the unpleasant words once uttered, we cannot recall them, believing as we do that the censure they convey is just. Mr. Garrett has found an apologist in the *Times of India*, which journal declares that we are "suffering under a bad relapse into personalism" (we were not aware that we had ever lost our personality) because we have ventured to assert that a public servant has been proved to be unfit for his post. Yet our contemporary himself, in the same article, thus speaks of Dr. Impey:—"*Whether or not there is some understanding between Dr. Impey and this man* (Mr. Collett, the carriage-maker for the Post Office), "*that one shall do what he likes and the other pay what he likes, we know not.* If these words have a meaning, it is that Dr. Impey acts in collusion with Mr. Collett to plunder the department of which he is the chief. Yet the journalist who can, without apparently realizing to himself the force of his own language, pen such an abominable libel as this on the private character of the Postmaster General, condemns us for merely finding fault with the manner in which the Postmaster of Bombay performs his public duties.

Passing to the consideration of the excuses offered for Mr. Garrett, we find it stated by our contemporary that he "*not very long ago* commented on this maligned gentleman's services in" very flattering terms. But our readers will be astonished to learn that this favourable opinion of Mr. Garrett's services was given not, as would be inferred from our contemporary's statement, by the *Times of India* in one of its recent numbers, but by the *Bombay Times and Standard* of the 8th April, 1861. Our censor evidently writes at random, unless we are to suppose that the date of the eulogy was designedly suppressed. We have nothing to say to the Mr. Garrett of 1861. The facts before us are these: When Dr. Impey was Postmaster General, and Mr. Beauvais Postmaster of Bombay, the management of the Post Office, though of course far from being perfect, gave general satisfaction. Mr. Garrett returned from leave to England, superseding Mr. Beauvais: and no sooner is he fairly installed in office than we find the whole establishment disorganized, and are overwhelmed with complaints of the disgraceful way in which the Postal service of Bombay is carried on. Now, we put it to any candid reader, whether the change in the Post Office from order and quick delivery to confusion and delay ought not in these circumstances to be set down as the natural consequence of the substitution of Mr. Garrett for Mr. Beauvais. Dr. Impey remains throughout a constant quality, and it is unreasonable to ascribe to him the falling away which has been coincident with the returns to duty of the local Postmaster. We are told indeed of Mr. Garrett's "admirable arrangements" and of Dr. Impey's "wanton and most improper interference" with them. But Mr. Beauvais' arrangements suited the public well enough; and the Postmaster General did not interfere with them. Why could not Mr. Garrett continue to do as Mr. Beauvais had done? The answer to this question is furnished by the *Times of India* itself, which informs us that the delivery of the English mails on the 24th June was delayed because the "Post Office had been deprived on that occasion of two of its three mail vans by a Mr. Collett, the favoured carriage maker of the Department, who, though repeatedly urged to send back one of them, which was standing ready in his yard, refused on some trifling ground to do so, till too late!—and this though he knew the vast interests depending on it, and that the power of answering letters by return mail was frequently, as it was on that occasion a matter of minutes; and the other van, though it had been under repair an unconscionable time, was not ready!" Can any one with a sense of the ludicrous read this explanation without laughing? Imagine the helplessness of character of a man occupying the position of Postmaster of Bombay, who cannot control or persuade his coachmaker to let him have his vans in time for the mail! This little affair is sufficient to show that Mr. Garrett is utterly wanting in the energy, quickness of resource, and ability to manage a large establishment, which one who fills the office of Postmaster ought to possess. We trust that the childish attempt to convince the public that Mr. Collett's conduct was the result of a hellish plot contrived by Dr. Impey and the coachmaker to ruin Mr Garrett and secure for themselves impunity while they robbed the Post Office till, is merely a weak invention of the *Times of India* and has not received the sanction, direct or indirect, of the Postmaster of Bombay.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

THE Wagers, or Time Bargains Bill, is once more the occasion of a somewhat livelier controversy than questions discussed in the Legislative Council usually excite in this Presidency. The objects of the Bill are two-fold; firstly, to amend the general Gambling Act of India by enacting that collateral as well as direct wagering contracts shall not be taken cognizance of by Courts of Law; and, secondly, to endeavour to check time-bargaining on cotton and opium by giving the loser of a wager power to recover any money deposited on account thereof with a shroff or broker at any time within six months after the date of his loss, even though the shroff may have meanwhile paid over the money to the winner. The Bill was so strongly opposed last year by Sir William Mansfield as well as by the press and a majority of the merchants of Bombay, that it was withdrawn by its proposers and was supposed to have died a natural death. The Government of Bombay, however, took the strange and unconstitutional step of calling upon the Judges of the High Court to state their opinions on the subject in debate; and on Saturday last the Bill was re-introduced and the motion for its second reading carried by a majority of six to five. Sir Bartle Frere, however, in giving his vote, said he thought that, before proceeding further with the Bill, they should refer it to Calcutta for the opinion of the Governor General in Council; and not one of the members who spoke in favour of the second reading defended the Bill *in toto*. Should the Governor's proposal for shelving the matter be rejected, it is certain that the objectionable Sections of the Bill which would class stock-brokers with betting-house keepers and managers of hells, and tempt gamblers to commit a double immorality in order to recover money lost in time-bargains, will be rejected in Committee; and without these Sections the Bill, which has already taken up far too much of the Council's time, will be at least harmless. The principal speakers in favour of the second reading on Saturday were the Hon. Mr. Scott and the Advocate-General, and against it Sir William Mansfield and the Hon. Mr. Cassels.

The Government of Bombay, which had previously made itself as unpopular as any Government can be in a small community of which a considerable proportion consists of its own servants bound to it by ties of patronage, and of traders and speculators bound to it by ties of interest, has now come into collision with the Bench of Justices of the Presidency town—an assembly which has somewhat undefined functions, but which practically fills a somewhat similar position with regard to Bombay to that which Town Councils occupy with regard to English boroughs. It is a rule here that appointments in the Municipality of more than a certain value shall be made by the Municipal Commissioners, sent to the Bench of Justices for approval, and then forwarded to Government for final sanction. Lately, the appointment of Surveyor fell vacant, and the Municipal Commissioners hastily conferred it on Mr. Bayly, of the Bombay and Baroda Railway without having previously advertized the vacancy and invited applications from competent men. The Bench condemned this precipitancy, and, on the President of the Municipal Commission, Mr. Ravenscroft, defying the Justices and telling them it was in fact a matter of no consequence whether they approved the appointments or not, Government would sanction the acts of the Commissioners, they were compelled to assert their authority and refuse their assent to the nomination of Mr. Bayly. Mr. Ravenscroft, however, appears to have judged the Government rightly, for the Governor in Council has sanctioned the appointment, without regarding the disapproval of the Bench. The Justices intend, it is understood, to call a meeting to protest against this arbitrary suppression of their authority as the ruling body of the Municipality.

THE *Englishman* learns that the Hon'ble Mr. Harington is expected to return to Calcutta early in October next.

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We hear that the first portion of our Troops will push towards the Bhootan Passes by the end of October next, but by what route it has not yet been decided. The Commander-in-Chief has called upon the Authorities at the Presidency to procure some Maps and Plans of the several routes leading to the Doars and the Bhootan Passes, both by Darjeeling as well as by Assam, made from the latest Surveys, and to transmit them to the Army Head Quarters to enable His Excellency to ascertain which would be the shortest and the safest. As soon as the rains are over all the Regiments, or rather detachments of Native Regiments, which form the new Frontier Brigade, which are now scattered throughout Assam and Sylhet will be centralized at Gowhatty."

THE *Lahore Chronicle*:—"His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Major J. W. Younghusband, Bombay Staff Corps, lately officiating Chief of Police in the Punjab, to reorganize the Police Force in the Berars or Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subordinate to Mr. Yule, Bengal Civil Service, the Resident, and to Captain W. Cadell, Madras Staff Corps, the Commissioner. Two experienced subordinate officers of the Punjab Police being required to assist Major Younghusband, the choice has fallen on Captain Arthur Mallett and Lieutenant William Hamilton. Efficient Civil Officers being also needed in the Berars, the Punjab nursery has been indented upon as usual to supply them, and consequently Mr. J. G. Cordery is transferred there as Deputy Commissioner, ~~and~~ Lieutenant R. P. Hare as Assistant."

THE *Mofussilite*:—"It has, we believe, been finally settled by His Excellency the Governor-General, that the line of railway which is destined to connect these Provinces with Bombay, shall run via Indore, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi, and that a branch line will be constructed to meet it from Agra through Muttra and Ulwar.

"Should this really be the programme laid down, we do not hesitate to point out that the important Military posts of Neemuch and Nusseerabad should be resumed by this Government, and not be allowed to remain *in statu quo* as they at present do under the *laissez faire* Government of Bombay, who neither care for or look after these posts, as proved by the absence of Roads, Churches, &c., &c., but we look for great changes soon, and trust we shall not be disappointed."

THE *Madras Athenæum and Daily News*:—"The case of the Ramnad Zemindary was argued a second time on the Appellate side of the High Court by the Hon. J. B. Norton and Mr. Mayne on Tuesday the 9th before the Hon. Mr. Justice Frere and Mr. Justice Holloway. The question under discussion was the right of a widow to adopt without an authority from her husband, but with the sanction of his relatives and her own. The case was heard at considerable length at the close of last year, when Mr. Mayne, for the appellant, contended that in Southern India as in Bengal, no adoption by a widow could be valid unless it was made with the express permission of her husband. The point was a new one, and so much difficulty was felt by the Court in disposing of it, that it was arranged that the case should be re-argued upon the question of Hindoo Law. A great mass of authorities was collected by the party who maintained the legality of the adoption, and their effect was canvassed by Counsel on either side with much ingenuity and force. Mr. Dale, who appeared for the Government, took no part in the argument. The judgment of the Court was reserved, and may be expected shortly after the end of the vacation."

THE same paper is glad to learn that "if a Company can be established to undertake the carrying out of the measures suggested by Messrs. Murray and Sowerby for the improvement of the harbour of Beypore, that the Government has expressed its readiness to receive any proposals it may have to make under Act XXII. of 1863, and will be also prepared to recommend that in the event of the Company's operations being successful, the proceeds of the harbour dues may be guaranteed to the Company for a period of years, and that in addition, it may be allowed the pre-emption of some or of all the land that may be reclaimed."

THE *Hurkaru* (August 15):—"The Supreme Court yesterday, we hear, was deprived of the able services of Mr. Justice Levinge through indisposition, and Chief Justice Norman presided in his stead. In one case which came on for hearing before the learned Judge, the Court was detained for more than half an hour, by the absence of a material witness, a native clerk in the Bank of Bengal. He was reprimanded from the Bench for not being present and threatened with a fine which he would find difficult to satisfy, should he repeat the offence. Will the sitting Judge pardon us if we, in the exercise of our duty to the public, say that fines and not threatenings of them will alone put an end to this now rather common occurrence? When our respected ex-Judge Peterson sat, the Court was detained in a similar manner by the Manager of a Bank, and had he not come when one of the Attorneys in the suit was sent for him by the Court, he would have been brought up by the Sheriff and probably also fined. When the Court is unnecessarily kept waiting it is a loss of so much money to the Counsel, and Solicitors engaged in the particular case, and detrimental to the administration of public justice."

THE *Englishman*:—"Our correspondent *P. S.*, who is an authority on the subject, says that the cotton crop will, in all probability, be much less this year in the Provinces of this Presidency than last year. He says this is owing to the lateness of the rains which prevented the Natives sowing the same breadth of lands as last year. All the letters we have seen from the North-West Provinces announce that cotton is the only cultivation that the Natives attend to, and that the Indigo crop will be shorter this year than last, owing to the demand for land for cotton. Still, the lateness of the rains may considerably curtail the cotton crop in many districts. It would be well worth the consideration of Government to make another attempt at obtaining a good return of the probable crop of cotton. We have no doubt but that our correspondent is correct in saying that the crop will be shorter this year, but that still leaves a large quantity as a probable export to be paid for in silver. The provision making for it all, if in excess, will very soon develope itself and entirely stave off the tightness so much dreaded. Nevertheless it remains quite true what we have said, that the banks will retain all their means for their exchange operations of the year, and if a provision of Bullion has been made in excess of the pressing events of the day, Exchange will remain moderate, and we shall tide over the coming season without pressing on Sir C. Trevelyan for advances on Bullion deposited in the Mint, or straining the Mint machinery to coin more rupees than within its ordinary power."

THE *Englishman*, (Aug 15):—"The Bank of Bengal advanced the rates of interest and discount two per cent. all round on Saturday."

THE same paper is informed that "the Governor General is oppressed by petitions from the Punjab, the bulk of them being on trifling subjects; he disposes all of them himself, *currente calamo* and *viva voce*, which satisfies the applicants and they go away pleased, though they do not gain their objects."

THE same:—"The Kardar of the Thibetan authorities on his arrival in Bhootan to collect an annual tribute, learned, for the first time, the treatment the British mission had received from the Bhootias. We are informed that the Lama of Thibet has written to Bhootan that the conduct of the Penlows was contrary altogether to the etiquette and laws which should govern the conduct of Kings and Princes, and has advised the Dhurm and Deb Raj to apologise and to do every thing in their power to mollify the terrible British."

THE same:—"Maharajah Jung Bahadoor, intending to make a hunting excursion into the British territories during the cold weather, lattly applied to Government for leave, hoping that the relations now existing between the British and the rulers of Bhootan would not affect his in the slightest. We are informed that the Government replied that the Maharajah was quite welcome to make his excursion, but he was not to expect any assistance from Government either in conveyance or supplies, and that the Bhootan affair could really have nothing to do with him and his shooting excursions."

THE same:—"We have a very angry letter from Prince Gholam Mohammed, who cannot conceive why his case is one so marked as always to be attacked. We deny altogether the right of the family to the provision made by the late East India Company beyond what that Company chose to give, and as the Prince dislikes the phrase "our" *pro* "British" used in composition, we will speak of them as pensioners of the East India Company. The districts ceded by the Nizam of Hydrabad to the Company, were taken on the pretence of covering the expense the family of Tippoo Sahib would be, and was most carefully stipulated that the Company were to distribute the amount as they chose without being accountable to any one for their receipts or disbursements. There is no use writing any more about it. The Secretary of State has given them the money, and the Princely use made of it, the fine position taken by the noble descendants of this [illegible] of fortune, is the theme of all who know them. It is their generosity and liberality and princely conduct which so constantly draw our attention, and lead us to refer to their case as an illustration of the policy of Sir Charles Wood. We [illegible] sorry if our remarks [illegible] disagreeable, and that we would [illegible] them if possible but we added that we could not withhold our hands when the question arose with regard to the conduct of the Secretary of State in regard to their case. The comparison of the case of these descendants of a Freebooter, and the sons of the instigators of the Vellore mutiny and massacre, with the Emperor Napoleon, is a specimen of Native modesty which altogether over-shadows ours. The descendants of Napoleon I. were declared Princes by an act of the French legislature, and Louis Napoleon has been elected twice by the almost unanimous voice of the nation. The Princes of Rassapugla had no nation to recognise them, and their titles were only confirmed by the merchants of Leadenhall-street. Dost Mahomed of Cabul refused to recognise them and they were always rebels to the throne of Delhi."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

KURRACHEE, 20TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay anchored.
Steamer *Coringa* sailed for Bombay.

GALLE, 20TH AUGUST.

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Australia.
Steamer *Aden* sailed for China.

MADRAS, 22ND AUGUST.

Steamer *Mooltan* from Galle anchored.

TUTICORIN, 22ND AUGUST.

Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Colombo.

CANNANORE, 22ND AUGUST.

Steamer *Penang* from Bimlipatam anchored.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AS the symptoms of war seem to be imminent now in Europe, and it seems impossible that, with all our care, we can avoid being mixed up in the quarrels of our pugnacious neighbours on the Continent, and our equally warlike cousins across the Atlantic, it is as well we should look to the condition of that army on which in our next war so much will depend. It is quite true that a great deal has been done to better the condition of the soldier since the old pigtail and pipe-clay days of our third George; but the terrible sacrifices, owing to red tape incompetency, during the Crimean War, proved to us how much remained to be done. Lord Herbert, indeed, devoted himself to the subject, and laid the foundation for much excellent reformation. Yet, all being under aristocratic domination, the evils that still beset the army are not removed. The prevailing idea and the predominant principle that guides the Government is that the army is peculiarly an arm of the Crown, that originally instituted by the great feudal chieftains it partakes solely of an institution devoted to the aristocracy. It is thus governed by a particular law, is officered in the high and ruling departments by the aristocratic gentry, is the pet of the Sovereigns, and is especially under the guidance and control of the governing few. Such are the situation and circumstances of this great force, and they have grown to be such from a variety of causes. Most of your readers will allow that the army of a country is the most important institution, as far as regards force in it. It is true that in a civilised country like ours the purse governs the sword, and money, as voted by the House of Commons, is more potent than the word of the Commander-in-Chief. Nevertheless, the army of any civilised country is a very important, and may become very dangerous, body. The days are past when a standing army can be denounced. While the rest of the European kingdoms have large masses of men trained to fight and to carry on war in the most skilful manner, we must do so likewise. But, we are daily learning that it is by no means necessary to have men under daily drill, and to let them live stalled as it were, in barracks, leading a life of dangerous idleness, or if not of absolute idleness, of still more dangerous, because irritating exercise. Men, we find, may have homes and wives, and other occupations, and yet attain discipline and have the use of arms. The volunteer force is daily teaching us this important lesson. But such a lesson is a thorough democratic one, and is ill relished by the aristocratic party. To them the value of the army is its defence of the privileged classes. They look upon it as the impliment of oligarchic power, and as such they wield and use it; and so long as this idea prevails, and a powerful party can act upon it, so long will the army remain in its present state—a mass of men kept together in an unsocial condition, unmarried, without skill in work, and without that wholesome industry which is so necessary to keep humanity in a sound and sanitary state. There seems to be no reason that the soldier should be kept in this exceptional state, and the police and volunteer force at home are proofs that men may be disciplined, trained, dutiful and efficient without being confined in barracks and subjected to many temptations and vile diseases consequent on their unsocial position.

There is, however, but one radical cure for all this, and that is making the army, and treating it as if it were truly a national institution; not an institution peculiarly of the Crown to be called "my army," not a force peculiarly under the control of the aristocracy, but a truly national force, derived from, and amenable to, the nation. Were this the case, many anomalies in the military service would be abolished. The money devoted to it would be more equitably distributed, the pay of the soldier would be augmented; he would no longer be unsocialised as it were, but would have a home and family, and he might even have an honest calling or trade. All this, and much more might be done for him, and would be willingly done for him by the nation, which is anxious to see the real working efficient soldiery better paid and better cared for, however much it may detest and declaim against the frivolous waste of the public money on the sure show of the army. What is wanted is a just distribution of patronage; a more earnest care of the common soldier; a better treatment, that there may be got a better class of men, who will find that the army is such a pursuit as a reasonable man may devote himself to. That such ideas are growing, and have already borne fruit, is proved by the new regulations put forth by the War Office, by which the soldier who has served ten years is treated somewhat more justly than he has hitherto been. The Royal Warrant (all from the Crown you see) cancels that dated 30th October, 1861, which provided that a soldier taking his discharge and re-enlisting after the expiration of twelve months should only count half his former service, and that soldiers purchasing their discharge and re-enlisting should, in like manner, count only half their former service, and that men who so re-enlisted should be required to wait twelve months before being allowed any good conduct pay of which they were in receipt before being discharged. The new Royal Warrant prescribes that all soldiers who may re-engage themselves on the completion of the first term of their limited engagement may be allowed to receive the value of a new kit, a bounty of £2, together with re-engagement money £1, and £1 gratuity, receiving at the same time a furlough for two months. Men who take their discharge and re-engage within twelve months will be allowed to count all their former services, instead of only one-half their service as heretofore. They will, at the same time, at once be allowed the good conduct pay of which they were in receipt at the time of their discharge. The same regulations are, at the same time, to apply to men who purchase their discharge and re-enlist. The troops serving in India, China, and New-Zealand are to be allowed the sum of £5 in lieu of their two months' furlough, on re-enlisting on the expiration of their period of limited service. Soldiers serving in the Mediterranean are to be allowed £3 gratuity, and if they wish for a furlough, their passage to and from England will be defrayed by the Government, and two clear months allowed them in England.

This we must allow to be a move in the right direction; but still it is evident that the only way thoroughly to do justice to the soldier is to place him in a right position with the nation. Let it be understood that the people have no antagonism to him, but, as they become enlightened, thoroughly appreciate the value and importance of the army, which in the present state of the world, is a necessary adjunct of our yet imperfect civilization. I cannot better conclude this subject for the present, than by entrusting the following letter addressed by an Artilleryman to the Woolwich paper, as it illustrates what I have said about the real treatment of the soldiers, although flattered by Royal compliments and fine words. The writer declares he is "one who was there," and, though I cannot vouch for all the statements, yet there is every reason to believe they are correct. He thus writes of prize money:—

"The only matter with regard to prize-money is to know who was serving with the detachment that has won it. The answer is plain: Every man who belongs to the army has a regimental number, and there is a similar way of distinguishing the men in the navy, and the name and number of every man serving in any detachment is noted down and known by the officers, and so at head-quarters, so that, in the event of booty being taken, and any man belonging to the detachment being killed during such capture, the share of each man, whether killed or surviving, is as easily determined as if the whole body were present, each man pad[illegible] his claim. This [illegible] as the distribution of a bankrupt's [illegible] amongst his creditors, or their [illegible] [illegible]. And yet [illegible] [illegible] It is not perhaps generally known to the relatives of men who have been killed in war, that to them belong all arrears of pay which may have been due to the deceased soldier, as also any prize-money in which he may have had an interest, and, in addition to this, the medal due to him for his services (if any such have been struck). It would be a great gain to any Government magnanimous enough to do it—in the deep feeling of gratitude which would set in in a strong undercurrent towards it from every branch of the community—to see that all the men who had served, or their surviving friends, were paid that which was due to them, instead of allowing the official impediments which are now practised, as it would seem, for the purpose of evading payment of a just debt. In order to accomplish this end, why not publish a list of the men serving in the detachment which has taken booty—announcing at the same time the quantity taken, and the shares due to each man, so that each man would know his share, or supposing him to be dead, his relatives would know what was due to him. This brings us to the consideration of a letter lately published referring to the Begum's Coote prize-money, to the following effect:—In December, 1858, at the close of the Indian mutiny, after the capture of Lucknow, a detachment, consisting of two companies of her Majesty's 88th Regiment and one battery of the 2nd company of the 3rd battalion Bengal Artillery, numbering in all, officers and men, under 300, were quartered at the Begum's Coote (harem). Whilst there, they discovered a very large amount of treasure, which had been buried. Acting Brigadier Shute, the chief in command of this post, [illegible] his orders, promised that in consideration of the said troops remaining loyal and not taking any of the treasure so found for themselves, but giving it up to the Government, they should receive it, to be shared amongst them equally, according to their rank, independantly of any other prize-money. Trusting to this promise, it was conveyed to the Treasury at Lucknow. The booty taken amounted to eight or nine hackery-loads (equal to about four English cartloads) of gold mohurs and silver coinage, together with gold and silver plate. The value of the bullion could easily be reckoned; but the gold and silver plate had to be sent to Calcutta to be sold, as in Lucknow people were, so to speak, so sated with treasure that they would only buy at very large profit to themselves.

"In Lucknow, it was asserted, that the total value of the prize was six or seven lacs of rupees. There have been some part payments—about the first one was in August, 1862—to those who insisted on their claim. The amount paid was 9*l.* 1s 7d., and it was announced to those who were fortunate enough to get this sum by the chief clerk at the India Office that 'no orders had been issued to distribute any more of the money.' How can it be possible that this huge sum of money, when divided amongst 300 men, has dwindled down to 9*l.* per man? And we would ask the Government when the remainder of the 'find' is to be given to the men, and whether it means to keep them waiting for nearly another six years before they pay the next instalment? If it is announced that there is none left, we should much like to know where it has gone to, and to what purpose been applied. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will alter this present iniquitous system of serving out prize-money. If a man in either branch of the service deserts, it is always known where to find him; but if, on the other hand, there is anything to be done to his advantage, not only does the Government seem to be unable to discover him, but, supposing him to come forward, they deny any knowledge of it, or at least evade the matter. Within the last few weeks 'the report of the Commissioners on the realisation and distribution of army prize,' has been published, in which report, though most other shares of prizemoney awarded for captures in India are mentioned, yet there is not through the whole report one single mention of this large prize,—we mean the taking of the treasure by the aforesaid 300 men at the 'Begum's Coote.' Is it intended to refuse to pay any more of those men who were there present, and to whom Brigadier Shute pledged himself that the treasure should be divided amongst them in the ordinary proportion of prize-money? Or is it intended, by keeping the matter quiet, to appropriate the surplus money for public purposes, as in the case of the purchase of the Royal Military Asylum, for educating certain classes for army schoolmasters, which was bought for the sum of 40,000*l.*, taken from the prize funds?"

I have noted the above as proving how much is still wanted, "Reform in our army." After the great war of words that has been waging the last fortnight at home, it is necessary we should look to our army and fleet, and see if we are prepared for war, for though the prospects of peace may look promising for the present we ought to be ready for hostilities, if any one should unfortunately force them upon us. Whether, after all our gigantic and in many departments reckless expenditure, we are fairly provided with great guns for either attack or defence is worse than doubtful, if we may rely on the Marquis of Hartington's reply to a question put by Sir J. Hay. Sir John Hay wanted to know whether we had any cannon, and, if so, how many, that could be relied on to act against armour clad ships or forts; and the official reply affirmed that it was not for the interest of the public that the whole world should know how matters stood. Notwithstanding this assertion for the necessity of secrecy, Lord Hartington admitted that pending the result of certain experiments; we could not rely upon any weapon we possessed. This is the natural result of the Government endeavouring to mystify the public for a long period, and to set aside the obvious advantages of open competition. For a long time no one but Sir William Armstrong had a chance. He was the pet of the official tribe, and they would not allow any one to have a fair chance of remedying the known defects of his system. After a while they found they had spent such an enormous sum upon this particular cannon and the costly works required for its production, that they were afraid to tell the truth, and confess how much of the people's money had been thrown away.

In some respects Mr. Whitworth had plainly distanced Sir W. Armstrong in the race; but it was with great difficulty his guns obtained the trials to which they were entitled, and many other inventions seems to have been altogether ignored. As for secrecy in these matters, it is all humbug, as every foreign Government can easily obtain the information which Cabinets pretend to think it necessary to conceal from the British people. Now and then there is a chance of keeping an invention secret for a time; but it is impossible to make scores and hundreds of bulky cannon, without all the particulars concerning them being generally known to the war authorities of foreign states. Our chance of superiority consists in two things: first, in fairly using the inventive talent the people possess; and secondly, in taking advantage of our highly developed industry to produce, when required, a larger quantity of the thing needed than any other nation could manufacture in the same time. We cannot expect that any weapons we have at present should close the cycle of invention, and we may be quite certain that if we had to carry on a w[illegible] portant power our success woul[illegible] pend upon the rapidity with whi[illegible] avail ourselves of the discoveries that [illegible] be made.

The American War has not giv[illegible] rise to much invention. The South has very little talent of this sort, and it has acted wisely in obtaining from Europe the arms it requires. At Charleston, the attack and defence seem to have been so balanced as to produce a dead lock, and all that we have learnt is, that only iron-clad ships can make any fight against forts provided with heavy cannon, and that they cannot stand fire long. In field artillery the Americans have done nothing remarkable on either side, and notwithstanding it is the fashion to abuse Sir William Armstrong's inventions, it may be doubted whether they have anything equal to his exploding shell. With regard to heavy weapons for sieges and sea-fights, we have no means of judging how far the American big artillery upon Dahlgren's pattern is better or worse than our own. Probably at long ranges, both Whitworth and Armstrong would beat Dahlgren's weapons, in accuracy and penetration, but at moderate ranges the American monsters must have enormous effect. The *Kearsage* and *Alabama* fight is certainly a lesson against unprotected wooden ships, but I am quite at a loss to understand why the single expedient of hanging anchor chains over the side of the former vessel was so effective in stopping shot. The firing of the *Alabama* seems to have been hurried and inaccurate; but, if the power was good and in sufficient quantity, the extemporised armour of the *Kearsage* ought surely to have been smashed through. The recent experiments of the Austrian Government will, if confirmed, lead to gun-cotton being substituted for gun-powder, and if so, a considerable modification of weapons will result. As originally made, gun-cotton was dangerous to use because its strength was so uncertain. The Austrians now assert that if carefully manufactured it may be produced to burn quick or slow, and be certain in its effects, with so much doubt hanging over every department of gunnery, the more our Government throws itself upon the system of open competition the better. Its great manufacturing establishments many prove to be mistakes, and its secrecy is a dilusion, like the old joke of the ostrich putting its head in the sand and fancying no one can see. The following approximate statement I have taken from the *Almanack de Gotha* giving the number of men under arms in each country in Europe, which will prove of interest to your readers:—

Russia	600,000
Austria	380,000
France	366,864
Prussia	161,000
Turkey	142,500
England	140,000
Lesser German States	124,592
Naples	92,583
Bavaria	87,652
Belgium	73,718
Switzerland	72,000
Holland	58,495
Sardinia	48,[illegible]
Sweden and Norway	42,000
[illegible] Italian States	[illegible],970
[illegible]	34,144
[illegible]	26,938
[illegible]	26,849
[illegible]	25,396
Denmark	21,000
Greece	9,686
San Marino	27
Total......	2,570,929

Fancy the above millions of armed men, marching without intermission in long array before us; the bright, alert and ready handed Frenchmen, the stout hardy Prussians, the well-drilled Austrians, the stalwart Danes, the gay Piedmontese, the sturdy Dutchmen, the much enduring long coated Russians, the fare limbed, haughty, defiant Spaniards, and the cool, resolute, solid looking Englishman. Bright summer days would pass away, as this vast armament, with all its baggage and artillery, moved on before our wearied eyes, and all night long the unvaried tramp of men and horses would still be heard resounding. Something like a conception of the numbers may be formed by considering that if every man, woman, and child, to be found in London and its suburbs, were transformed into a soldier, they would almost represent the effective force of men at arms in Europe. I am glad to see that justice is to be done to Major Swindley at last, and that he goes to the 3rd Dragoon Guards in place of Major Lumbard Maque, promoted to an unattached Lieutenant Colonelcy. Major or rather Colonel Maque served with the 14th Hussars, the Punjab campaign of 1848–49, and was on the staff of the force sent out to Canada two years ago. Major Swindley's father was formerly in the Blues, from whence he was transferred as Quartermaster to the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone. Major Swindley first joined the 18th Royal Irish in Calcutta in 1848; he has two brothers in the 8th Hussars.

The last mail announces the deaths of two old Generals, Sir Robert Gardiner, G. C. B., of the Artillery, and C. M. Hay, of the 91st Highlanders. The former officer served throughout the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, and was lately Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Gibraltar. His death promotes Sir J. Michell, K. C. B., to General, Sir W. Brereton, K. C. B., to Lieutenant-General, and Colonel Burn to Major General,—the latter officer was an old Guardsman, and his death will give Colonel M. W. Smith, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Brigadier General at Poona, his promotion to Major-General. Colonel Smith was formerly in the 15th Hussars and on the staff of the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea. The vacant Colonelcy of the 91st will most probably be given to Sir C. Van Straubenzie, who has seen good service in all parts of the world. You will have seen that the relief for the Bengal troops is published. I think it rather unfair that the 55th—only out from England last year, and who have been at Hazareebaugh, one of the best and healthiest stations in India—should be sent to Saugor the next last station, or I may say superior as regards climate than Huzareebaugh, whilst other regiments at unhealthy stations are sent to grill in hotter ones. The Madras army relief has not as yet been published, but it will not be an extensive one I fancy.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Council met at the Council House, Poona, on Saturday the 20th August, at 11 A. M.

Present.—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, presiding: His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.; the Honorable W. E. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable Advocate General; the Honorable A. D. Robertson; the Honorable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Honorable Jugonnath Sunkersett; the Honorable Premabhai Hemabhai; the Honorable M. H. Scott; the Honorable W. R. Cassels; the Honorable W. Hart; the Under-Secretary Mr. Herbert Birdwood, C. S.; and the Oriental Translator to Government.

Visitors.—Lady and Miss Frere, Lady Mansfield; Mesdames Tucker, Birdwood, Robertson, Flood, Scott, McIlwraith, Heath, and many others. Hon'ble Mr Tucker, Brigadier Heath, Col. Kennedy; Majors Francis, Leith, Leach; Messrs. Ellis, Elphinstone Robertson, Stewart, Fletcher, Wordsworth, Oxenham, Green, Thatcher, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee's 2 sons, Pudumjee Burjorjee Bhikajee; Bhasker Soonderjee, Dhondurow Venayek Bewulker, Babajee Rangnath, and a large concourse of European and native gentlemen.

The President and the Members took their seats at 11 o'clock, and the hall was so much crowded that there was hardly room for any others. We are sorry our report is merely an abstract of what was said. We hope shortly to publish a full report of the debate on the Time-bargains Bill. Every one took a great interest in it. We may, however, remark, that the manly and vigorous speeches of Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. Cassels were quite in unison with the views of the *Bombay Gazette* which were daily expressed in its columns on that subject. Sir W. Mansfield passed very cutting remarks on the promoters of several schemes in Bombay; their object it appeared to him was to monopolize the trade of the Presidency.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis took the usual declarations of office and oaths of allegiance to Her Majesty.

THE WAGERS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend Act 21 of 1848 (for avoiding wagers), said that it was a matter of much regret that the Council had not the valuable assistance of the original mover of the Bill, Mr. Westropp. If the Hon'ble Member was present, no doubt, the Council would have been benefited by his great legal attainments and the measure would not have been subjected to such vehement adverse criticism. He was also sorry that the promotion of his friend the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson to the Governor General's Council rendered him incapable to sit at their Council Board. Both of these gentlemen had devoted the greatest attention to the general provisions of the Bill; and evidently took much pains to give it a perfect shape. It was a happy circumstance, however, to find, that the Hon'ble the Advocate General was present to-day, and he felt sure that he would afford [illegible] Council every possible legal aid. [illegible] recollection of the Council, th[illegible] sufficient eviden[illegible] be[illegible] [illegible] Excellency Sir William [illegible] [illegible] the consideration of the Bill should [illegible] postponed to the next meeting after 15th October 1863. During the recess, Government were good enough to refer the Bill for the opinion of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court and the Members of the Chamber of Commerce. This was thought to be absolutely necessary to remove every doubt that might hereafter arise. The result of that enquiry was [illegible] both the Judges and the Chamber had offered most excellent suggestions, and although a difference of opinion existed with regard to certain Sections, yet there prevailed a striking unanimity as regards the principle of the Bill. He said that the following questions had now been quite satisfactorily answered by the Judges:—

(1.) Whether a measure to amend Act XXI. of 1848 was needed at this side of India?

(2.) Whether the Bill before the Legislative Council of Bombay would be a measure suitable to that purpose?

(3.) Whether the evil against which Act XXI. of 1848 and the amended Bill were aimed prevailed in the lower as well as the higher classes of the Native community?

(4.) Whether Act XXI. of 1848 had been evaded by the intervention of Shroffs and Native Bankers?

It was unnecessary therefore to have further evidence than that already furnished. The evils arising from time-bargains, he said, had not decreased, and in appealing for support to the Native Members he would say that they had been numerously increased. He cited three cases in support of his argument, which were now before the Judges of the High Court. From these, it was quite clear that legitimate transactions were much interfered with; besides that practice had a most pernicious effect on the Money Market. (Here Mr. Scott read extracts from two newspapers which had systematically opposed the bill, on the subject of the Gold Currency question). He said that the extracts he now read contained a statement of facts which was on his side. His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield had said on a former occasion:—"What have I to do with Act XXI. of 1848? "It is a piece of old lumber, a corpse. Is "it a corpse set up for show, galvanized "at times to go? The Act has doubtless failed in its object. It is defunct. "Therefore, it is a fallacy to say that this "new Bill is to supplement what is really a "dead thing." He (Mr. Scott) asserted that the arguments of His Excellency were not sound. He admitted that this Act was paralyzed. It worked well for 11 years, but its technical defects were only lately discovered. He then gave a short history of the Act. It was based upon Statute 8 and 9 Victoria, which Statute had undergone an extensive and careful investigation in two Committees appointed by the House of Commons, of which Lord Palmerston was the Chairman. Again in 1848 a petition was presented to the late Earl of Dalhousie, signed by the most respectable European and Native merchants. Attached to that petition, he found the name of his Hon'ble Collegue Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai and the honoured name of Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee's father. It was in answer to this petition, that the Imperial Legislature passed Act 21 of 1848; and Baron Parke congratulated the Government of India for passing the Act. Mr. Scott, in support of his views, quoted from Sir Joseph Arnould's learned treatise on Marine Insurance, cases of wagering insurances; and from Jeremy Bentham he read extracts regarding the suppression of bets. In conclusion he (Mr. Scott) appealed with confidence to his friends Mr. Premabhai and Mr. Rustomjee, for support. He was glad to observe that the valuable suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett made last year was approved by Sir Matthew Sausse and other Judges of the High Court. He had the Memorial just now presented to the Council on his side, and he begged the Council that the Bill be read a second time.

The Honorable Mr. Cassels rose and said:—He had attentively listened to the speech of his friend opposite (Mr. Scott) and bestowed considerable attention on the Minutes of the learned Judges of the High Court; but he could not see the necessity for the Bill at all. It was contrary to English Law and Equity. It had undergone so many transformations that it was exceedingly difficult to know what shape of the Bill the Council was considering. They had first the Bill with 6 sections, then in 10, and again the suggestions of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court. He would like to know which of these the Council was considering. (Here Mr. Scott interrupted Mr. Cassels and said, that the Council was only discussing the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and, when its principle was confirmed, then he would bring forward the numerous suggestions made by the Judges). Mr. Cassels continued:—The Bill was altered so many times, that it was difficult to decide what shape it would finally assume. It had quite a different scope. It introduced an entirely novel principle. It consisted of nothing more than pilfering one section from the Statute of Charles' reign, one from Anne, and so on. Again there was a strong diversity of opinion regarding Sections 7 and 8, and he was also opposed to Section 4. If his Hon'ble friend (Mr. Scott) was prepared to waive Sections 7 and 8, he might waive Section 4 too; so therefore we might waive the Bill section by section. Mr. Cassels, in condemning in strong terms the general principle on which the Bill was founded, enumerated cases from the English Law, decided by Justices Jervis, Cresswell, Coleridge, Maule, and Erle in the year 1855, in support of his views. Baron Parke, now Lord Wensleydale, he said, directly stigmatized such a kind of legislation. He said that, from what he just now read, the Council would perceive that the principle was diametrically opposed to the [illegible] of modern legislation. He feared that in India people were too apt to make hasty legislation. He could not see how time-bargains interfered with legitimate trade which was always on a solid basis. They could not be stopped; they were going on from generation to generation. The question before the Council was not of law but of general administrative policy. He quoted Sir Joseph Arnould's judicious remarks:—

"In short, the question would seem to be, are the shroffs of Bombay like the Betting Housekeepers *tempters* to gambling speculation? or are they like the brokers and jobbers of Europe merely *instruments* of gambling [illegible]?"

"This is a *question of fact for the Legislature*: it is not a point on which any evidence, one way or another, has come before me in my capacity as Judge; it is a point, therefore, on which, in that capacity, I am neither qualified nor entitled to express an opinion."

"Now the question (1) how far the alleged prejudice to the interest of commerce, arising out of the effect produced on the market pri[illegible] appears to be made out by evidence? (2) how far the possibility of such influence to any [illegible] rial or lasting extent, is compatible with established principles of economical science? [illegible] are questions on which, in my professional capacity as Judge (the capacity alone in which the Government letter is addressed to me) I feel [illegible] competent nor called upon to offer an opinion."

With these observations, he said, he w[illegible] pose the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lewis regretted [illegible] present at the former meetings of the Council, said that it was now too late to discuss the question of policy. The discussion should [illegible] place with reference to Act 21 of 1848. It would be seen that the evidence now before the Council was quite sufficient for establishing the principle of the Bill. He had however specific reasons for opposing Sections 7 and 8 of the Bill. They were unnecessary and were contrary to the established principles of the law of the land. The object of the Bill was to supplement Act 21 of 1848 which was found to be defective. It did really great good, and he thought that the Legislature was bound to preserve its subjects from fraud, demoralization, and dishonesty. He would therefore vote for the second reading of the Bill.

His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield rose and said:—He congratulated the Council on the rapid advance which public opinion had made since last year. He would still adhere to the views he formerly expressed. He did not still perceive the necessity for the Bill. It was stated that the evidence before the Council was sufficient and satisfactory; but it appeared to him that it was not so. When the Bill was referred for the opinion of European merchants, why did not the Mover also take the trouble to obtain the opinion of the respectable Natives also? It was absurd that the Council should be called upon to legislate for the convenience of only a few. The Bill he remarked would do no practical good; and in this view he was supported by his Hon'ble friend Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett who maintained that "it will only call forth a little more ingenuity "in the native mind, and that a scheme will very "soon after its passing be found for evading "the new law, as successfully as the old "law was evaded." Such an opinion coming from a gentleman of so great an experience and high position as Mr. Sunkersett, was entitled to especial weight. His Hon'ble friend Mr. Cassels had minutely described the evil effects which would result if the measure were passed. He would not therefore dwell with any emphasis on that subject. No person had a higher respect for the Judges of the High Court than he had, none had a stronger desire for promoting British enterprise than he had, but he believed that the present Bill did in no way interfere with legitimate trade and it was entirely opposed to the recognised principles of Political Economy. It was a fallacy to make an analogy of the Bill with enactment at home. The state of things there was different from what it was here. He thought that the local Legislature, possessing as it did such prescribed limits, could not with justice pass a Law intended for the benefit of a few British merchants. In Bombay enterprise w[illegible] carried on, [illegible] be unjust to discourage it. There [illegible] so many important works in hand, that for the good of the State, and of the people it was indispensable that every effort should be made to encourage them. He contended that the promoters of the Bill had some particular object in view; it was to get rid of the opposition with which they were tormented by a number of small speculators. Sir William Mansfield under the above circumstances was of opinion that it was inexpedient to encumber the Statute Book with such questionable measures—measures which would not be admitted by the British Parliament or sanctioned by the government of India. He would therefore oppose the second reading of the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Juggonath Sunkersett said:—

"SIR,—I desire to make a few observations on this Bill.

"I have on a former occasion, expressed a doubt whether the Bill will have the effect of checking the practice of gambling in time-bargains, and I still entertain that doubt; for in my opinion, neither this Bill, nor any other legislative measure will, in any perceptible degree, check the practice.

"I will not discuss the question whether it is expedient to attempt to effect that object by a measure which, except in the comparatively rare instances to which the parties to these wagering contracts have recourse to a Court of Justice to enforce the contracts, will be inoperative.

"Time-bargains and wagering contracts will, I fear, continue to be made after the passing of the Bill to the same extent as heretofore; for, no man enters into a contract of this description unless he believes that the person with whom he makes it will carry it out, whether it can be maintained in a Court of Law or not; and the reputation and credit of the majority of the persons who engage in these time-bargain speculations would be so seriously prejudiced if they were to repudiate their liability in cases where the Courts would not enforce it, that I believe it is only persons who have little or no credit or reputation who would avail themselves of the protection to be afforded by the law.

"But although I am not sanguine as to the amount of good to be effected by this Bill if it become law, as it has been introduced and supported by those whose opinions are entitled to great weight, I am inclined to give it my support, if Sections 7 and 8 be omitted, and I will state very briefly the grounds on which I do so.

"First, although I fear the Bill will not do much good, yet if those Sections be omitted, I feel sure that it can do no mischief, and therefore I feel bound, when I can conscientiously do so, to defer to the better judgment of those who are sufficiently sanguine to hope that the Bill will check the practice of speculating in time-bargains. And, secondly, it has been admitted that defects have been discovered in Act 21 of 1848, which in some cases enable its provisions to be evaded. The Council is not now discussing the question whether Act 21 of 1848 is based upon the soundest principles of political economy, nor whether that Act should be repealed or continue in force; but the question we have to determine is, whether Act 21 of 1848, having been passed and being in force, we shall stop the holes through which it has, in some respects, been successfully evaded?

"So long as Act 21 remains on the Statute Book (and no reasons have yet been advanced which convince me that it ought to be repealed), I think we should make it as perfect as possible, and supply those defects which the experience of the past five years has proved to exist.

"On these grounds, I concur in the general principles of the Bill; but to Sections 7 and 8 I entertain the strongest repugnance.

"They appear to be at variance with the general principle on which I support the Bill, namely, that Courts of Law shall not assist parties who enter into illegal and gambling contracts. They would promote litigation, and litigation of the worst and lowest description.

"I see no reason why the loser in a gambling contract should have a place in a Court of Justice which is denied to the winner. The hands of the loser are more clean than those of the winner, and if the latter is excluded, why should the former be admitted? I think there are grounds on which it may be urged that the loser is even less entitled to the assistance of the law proposed to be given him by these Sections than the winner.

"The winner, it is true, has entered into an illegal contract and deserves no aid from the law; but the loser, who comes into Court under the aid proposed to be afforded to him by these rather questionable Sections, must say, 'I am a gambler. I have not only entered into an illegal contract, but I have also performed that illegal contract, and have voluntarily paid to my co-gambler a certain sum of money, yet aid me, relieve me from my double guilt, and suffer me to recover by a suit at law the money I have lost by breaking the law and which I have freely given over to my accomplice; and above all,

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revenge my losses by making him pay, moreover the costs of the suit.'

"If it be disgraceful and improper that Courts of Justice should waste their time on suits to recover monies won in gambling transactions, ten times more disgraceful would it be that they should entertain such suits as are contemplated in the 7th and 8th Sections, and I trust that this Council will never compel them to prostitute this machinery of justice to such purposes.

"But to return to the principle of the Bill. I consider that principle simply to be that the machinery of our Courts, which is hardly equal to the legitimate duty imposed upon it, should not be employed for the enforcement of gambling contracts. I do not wish to enter on any [illegible] opposition to such contracts, but I consider it due to the Judges and the community not to permit the valuable time of our Courts to be occupied by the investigation and arrangement of such transactions. Such is the Law of England, such in 1848 was made the Law of India. That law should, in my opinion, be vindicated, and I am glad to think that in this view I am in union with the unanimous opinion of the Judges. After the Judges have pronounced so decided an opinion, I am utterly unable to understand how this Council can refuse to relieve the Court from the labour of determining gambling contracts; and holding this view, I shall vote for the second reading of the Bill, reserving to myself a right of hereafter opposing the 7th and 8th Sections in Committee."

The Honorable Mr. Frere said that he had very little to say, as the opponents of the Bill, His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield and Mr. Cassels, had almost said everything that could have been said by him. He did not wish to occupy the time of the Council unnecessarily and therefore would vote against the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Robertson said that he should content himself with voting in support of the motion for the second reading of the Bill.

The Honorable Mr. Hart said that he was in favour of the Bill without Sections 7 and 8.

The Honorable Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai said that it was wrong to suppose that time-bargains interfered with legitimate trade; on the contrary they materially assisted it. He would therefore oppose the Bill.

The President said that the evidence before them was enough to establish the general efficacy of the Bill. He then gave its short history, saying that it originated with the Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, whose reputation as a Judge ranked very high both in English and Indian Courts of Law. It appeared to him that there was a manifest unanimity for the Bill without Sections 7 and 8. The promoters of the Bill, in their [illegible] to make the Bill efficient introduced Sections 7 and 8; but their obvious necessity was undesirable. It was for the Council to determine whether they should be retained or expunged. He entirely concurred in the discriminating criticism of the Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett that for the dignity and security of the [illegible] it was extremely necessary for the local Legislature to consider with due attention what had been suggested by the Judges of the High Court. With this view, should the Council be equally divided on the general principle of the Bill, he would give a casting vote in favour of it. He did not agree with the Commander-in-Chief in thinking that the Council exceeded its limits in legislating on this subject. Even in the enlarged sense in which the Indian Council's Act could be interpreted, there appeared to him not the slightest fear in regard to the measure which was intended to meet exceptional cases in Bombay which were not to be found at Calcutta or Madras. As the subject had attracted so considerable an interest here and elsewhere, it would perhaps be satisfactory to His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield, before the Bill was read a third time and passed, to transmit the Bill and all the connected papers on it, to the Government of India for an expression of their opinion. He would, however, leave this point for the determination of Mr. Scott the mover of the Bill.

The question was then put that the Bill to amend Act XXI. of 1848 (for avoiding wagers) be read a second time.

The Council divided ;—

Ayes.	Noes.
The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity.	Sir W. R. Mansfield.
The Hon'ble the Advocate General.	The Hon'ble Mr. Frere.
The Hon'ble Mr. Robertson.	The Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jejeebhoy.
The Hon'ble Mr. Jugonnath Sunkersett.	The Hon'ble Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai.
The Hon'ble Mr. Scott.	The Hon'ble Mr. Cassels.
The Hon'ble Mr. Hart.	

The second reading was therefore carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scott intimated that he would be in a position to state at the next Meeting of the Council what further course he intended to take with regard to the Bill.

All the [illegible] as soon as they learnt the [illegible] from the [illegible] the Bill, retired [illegible] Hall and went home; and the [illegible] to take their luncheon at half-past 2 P.M.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY.

We hear that Mr. W. Maidment, acting Assistant Secretary in the Military Department of the Secretariate, will shortly be confirmed in his appointment.

Lieutenant A. H. Swent, Her Majesty's 2nd Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. F. Newport, of Her Majesty's 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months on medical certificate.

Captain W. D. Chapman, of the Madras Staff Corps, Executive Engineer Public Works Department, Kamptee, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

We are told that the Raja of Bhownuggur has made arrangements to start a vernacular journal in his dominions. This native Raja, we are glad to observe, always takes an active part for the welfare of his subjects.

H. M. Steamer Wasp, Commander W. Bowden, left this for Zanzibar on the 30th ult. The Wasp is of 274 tons burthen, and closely resembles the [illegible], whose place she fills on this station.

We understand that Mr. R. B. Barton will draw a salary of seven hundred rupees per month as Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay. His predecessors were in receipt of rupees four hundred and fifty per mensem only.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, from Hong-Kong with the China Mails, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning. On the 8th of August she passed H. M. [illegible] off Penang, destination Japan. H. M. Steamer [illegible] was at Singapore when the *Carnatic* left.

The Acting Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore inspected the Court House premises on the evening of Saturday last, and selected the Reader's Room for the purpose of opening a third Court.

In accordance with the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, it is hereby announced that as the late three Corps of Indian Engineers now form one corps with the Royal Engineers, the head of which is in England, there is no longer a necessity for a Commandant of Engineers at each Presidency, and these appointments will therefore cease from the 1st proximo.

The question of house-rent is one of the many difficulties with which Europeans in Bombay have to contend, and it is evidently high time that some effective means were taken to check the evil. Can nothing be done by any of the numerous concoctors of new schemes to meet the difficulty? Any well devised scheme started with this object in view could not fail of meeting with success.

Our Overland Summary ([illegible] columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the Local and General intelligence of the fortnight, and especially-written Market and Freight Reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, especially prepared for the information of the Bombay Exchange, Import and Export and Freight Markets.

The completion of the [illegible] new roads on the [illegible] and on the site of the old Ramparts will add very considerably to the appearance of the city as well as to the convenience of the public. The roads have all good footways on sides of twenty feet in width. [illegible] along the whole length of [illegible] on both sides of the way and [illegible] uniform width. How these roads will be [illegible] in the dry season is a knotty [illegible] considerably in [illegible].

Khoosa Jooma, husband of the woman Sajun, who [illegible] was the party [illegible] by Bowjee [illegible] for the [illegible], and who was reported dead at [illegible], was yesterday committed for trial at the High Court for perjury, he having falsely [illegible] enquiry the evidence he gave [illegible] the cognisance of [illegible] Court. Mr. [illegible] appeared on behalf of the delinquent, but did no [illegible], reserving all for the High Court.

The late Chinese Outrage at Elephanta.—The investigation into the charges against the sixteen Chinamen, who were implicated in the recent murder and outrage which took place last week at Elephanta, was resumed yesterday before W. Bell, Esq., Assistant Magistrate of Tanna. Press of matter prevents our publishing the report of the proceedings to-day, it will, however, appear in our issue to-morrow.

It is understood that a Special Criminal Sessions will be held at the above place for the trial of the prisoners in this case, as soon as the present proceedings have closed.

The following passengers proceed by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Malta*, Captain Gribble, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow :—

For Suez.—Captain Trevor, R. E.

For Marseilles.—Mr. L. Burleigh ; Mr. and Mrs. Broughton ; Mr. and Mrs. Glover and infant ; Lieutenant Wharton, 97th Foot ; Captain Hedley, 6th Dragoons ; and Lieutenant Bennett.

For Malta.—Captain W. D. Chapman.

For Alexandria.—Mr. Adam Scott ; and Mr. Varee.

For Southampton.—Major and Mrs. Hayne ; Mrs. Dyson and three children ; Captain and Mrs. Farquharson and Infant ; Lieutenant J. L. H. Poole ; Lieutenant L. Norman ; and Miss Dennis.

A Policeman in Trouble.—It was only last week that a policeman was fined by Mr Brown in the sum of rupees two hundred and fifty on a charge of taking a bribe from a Hindoo. Another policeman named Mooroodeen Abdool Rymon was placed yesterday at the bar of the Fort Police Office before Mr. Leeke, on a charge of violation of duty as a police constable, for having yesterday at 7 P. M., while on duty, taken an egg from one Mahomedbhoy Abdool at the Beef Market. It appears that the accused was in the habit of taking eggs from the prosecutor Mahomedbhoy. Whenever he refused to obey his orders, the policeman used to put him to unnecessary trouble. Yesterday, at 7 A. M., the prisoner went to the prosecutor and asked him to give him an egg. The latter gave him one for which nothing was paid. This was observed by Mr. Watson's peon who immediately brought a policeman, and gave the accused in custody on the above charge. The prisoner was taken to the Executive Commissioner of Police who took away his belt. His Worship in dismissing the prisoner observed that he could not punish him more severely, as he had already been deprived of his belt. The law provided a fine of rupees five hundred for the commission of such a crime.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 20th August, compared with the statement issued on the 13th August :—

Liabilities.	20th Aug.	13th Aug.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 1,04,50,000	Rs. 1,04,50,000
General Treasury Balance	46,42,323	49,73,949
Deposits at Head Office	4,41,18,665	4,58,2[illegible]
Do. at Branches	33,65,964	31,97,23[illegible]
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	3,36,480	3,51,655
Rest	8,92,533	9,30,620
Sundries	12,22,247	11,15,701
	6,55,28,214	6,78,40,804

Assets.	20th Aug.	13th Aug.
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 46,27,193	Rs. 43,93,276
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	49,99,590	51,14,229
Bills Discounted at Do. Do.	1,39,01,722	1,49,16,913
Dead Stock	6,56,639	6,56,7[illegible]
Stamps	13,481	13,408
Balances with Agents	35,25,591	30,03,643
Sundries	23,14,715	14,27,602
Government Reserve Cash	6,42,525	9,73,941
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	2,73,72,713	2,78,25,278
Do. Do. Branches	74,83,185	79,18,724
	6,55,28,214	6,78,40,804

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held on Saturday last at the Jamsetjee Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo named Narsey Rysee, a dealer in grain. From the evidence recorded by R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner of Bombay, it appeared that on Thursday last, at about 9 P.M., one Rethoo Rysee, the brother of the deceased, left home to go to the house of a native doctor to fetch medicine for the deceased who had been suffering from fever for the last ten days. When he returned he missed the deceased. On Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, he was informed that the body of the deceased was lying at the Baboola Tank, where he proceeded and saw the body of his brother.

Verdict.—"Found drowned in the Baboola Tank on the morning of the 20th August, but how he got into that tank there is no evidence to show."

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The Special Report on Railways informs us that the total sum raised up to December 1863, in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, amounted to £4,435,725, of which £21,662 only was raised in India. The actual expenditure up to that date was £4,[illegible]; and the amount, at that time, required to complete the line open to traffic was estimated at six lacs of rupees; for works proposed by the Company ten lacs, and for doubling the superstructure over all iron bridges, Rs. 20 lacs, making a total of 36 lacs of rupees. In addition to this sum it is calculated that it will require next season a further outlay of 30 lacs of rupees. The workshops of the Company have still to be built together with residences for their artificers and [illegible], the cost of which will be about ten lacs. There is to be taken into account the three miles of line into Colaba, the terminus, with accommodation both for goods and passengers and offices, for which 20 lacs must be provided, which with other expences, amounting to 25 lacs, will swell the grand total to about [illegible] say £1,199,000. In England the expenditure will not be less than £250,000 a year for the next two [illegible] large additions to the Company's rolling stock will be needed. In all, we may put down £1,600,000 as the probable further outlay on this Railway. Its [illegible] will, therefore, not [illegible] millions st[illegible]

FORT P[illegible]

(Before H. E. Leeke, Esq.)

Refusing Duty.—John Maloney, seaman of the British ship *John Melhuish*, was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful disobedience of lawful commands, refusing to duty on board the said ship.

From the evidence of Mr. John W[illegible], master of the ship, it appears that on Saturday last at 2-30 P. M., when he went on board, the mate reported to him that the prisoner had refused work. Witness ordered him to do his duty, but the prisoner refused.

At this stage of the proceedings the prisoner showed his willingness to go on board and do his duty. His Worship ordered him to be sent on board accordingly.

Theft.—An old and infirm woman, by name Ismai[illegible], was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen a dhotur, of the value of one rupee, the property of one Babajee Jetty. The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, but His Worship, looking at the old and infirm state of the woman, ordered her to be imprisoned for twelve hours.

Kicking a Dog.—One Mr. Hamilton appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Mr. L. Tucker.

The prosecutor stated.—I know the defendant by sight. On the evening of 3rd instant between 6 and 7 o'clock, I and a friend had been for a walk, and while returning we passed the defendant's house; when his dog flew out at me. I kicked the dog and walked on, thinking nothing more of it, when defendant drove up in a buggy and hit me with an umbrella over the shoulder. He said it was for kicking his dog. He hit me again in the mouth with his fist and smashed a valuable pipe I was smoking. This was in Small Colaba.

John Partridge said.—I know defendant by sight. On the 3rd instant, about 6-30 P. M., while returning home with the prosecutor, we had occasion to pass defendant's workshop and his dog flew out at prosecutor, who gave it a kick. We passed on and had got about ten steps, when a buggy stopped in front of us, and defendant jumped out and using indecent expressions struck the prosecutor with his umbrella across the shoulder and arm. He then gave him a blow with his fist in the mouth and knocked his pipe out and took it away.

As there was not sufficient evidence to establish the charge His Worship dismissed the defendant.

WRECK OF THE "OLIVIA."

(From the Colombo Observer, Aug. 8.)

It is an unfortunate circumstance that a fine large vessel of nearly 1,200 tons should be wrecked in our roadstead, but we believe enquiry will show that there was nothing in the weather and nothing in the state of the sea on Thursday afternoon to render the wreck of the "Olivia," when attempting to leave the port, inevitable. From all the accounts given, the vessel seems to have drifted ashore for want of a directing head on board; some one to order the anchors to be let down. The Captain is said to have been sick (nature of sickness not explained,)—the Chief Officer is said to have been dismissed—and the Second Officer either did not give the orders, or the orders where given were not obeyed which might have saved a valuable property from destruction. When the vessel was seen to be in danger, it appears that Captain Donnan, the Master Attendant, got boats ready to go to her assistance. But the boats waited long for the "Pearl" to tow them, and the "Pearl" could not get up her steam in the first place, and could not disentangle her screw from the boat ropes in the second; and so when Captain Donnan's boats did go off they were too late. According to the account given by the Editor of the *Ceylon Times*, who made desperate but for a long period unavailing, efforts to reach the wreck :—

It was past six o'clock and getting dark when the life-boat shoved off, and something over three miles of rough sea rolled between her and the "Olivia;" but we had not pulled much more than half that distance when we made out a boat coming towards us from the direction of the vessel. It turned out to be her long-boat, under charge of the boatswain, with 14 seamen in her. In reply to enquiries they had left the ship by orders of the Second *Mate!* and when the Master Attendant asked where was the Captain?—"Canot say Sir" came back the unsatisfactory response; and as this "Canot say Sir" seemed to be their ultimatum, their answer for everything, we did not waste much time over the reticent "Jacks." As we neared the ship we hailed another boat, commanded by the Captain of the "Charlotte Ann," and from him we gathered that Captain Barr, commander of the "Olivia," was very ill and that, in the absence of the first-mate, the second had taken charge of the vessel. That she had struck about three o'clock (but as to her previous handling we could learn nothing) and that the first bump had made a big hole through her starboard bilge, [illegible] was on half full of water (So that had the "Pearl" been able to get off to her at once, her assistance would have been of no avail so far as saving the ship.) The crew had then taken to the boats and the (" Charlotte Ann") had been the last man on board. We found the "Olivia" lying on her beam-ends, partly on the reef of rocks about half a mile from the shore, her bottom evidently stove in and the sea [illegible] her lower decks. Her masts and yards were still standing, though there was at one time some talk of cutting them away; and save the collapse of the little house on the after-part of the deck, which had dropped in pieces when she first struck, there was but little damage apparent above decks. There was not a soul on board, as the men had carried off their effects with them. It was obviously no use for us to stop, and we accordingly pulled back to the "Pearl," since she had not followed us, as we expected, reaching her about half-past eight, feeling rather dissatisfied with the result of our trip and sorely puzzled, like everybody else, to account for the "Olivia's" mishap, without casting blame on her officers and crew.

The case is one which, for the credit of Colombo as a shipping port, as well as for the sake of the interests more immediately concerned, demands the strictest and most ample enquiry.—The vessel has become a complete wreck and will, of course, be disposed of by the official receiver.

An advertisement elsewhere announces the sale of the wreck. The result of our own enquiries is that it is difficult to get a true account of the circumstances under which the "Olivia" was wrecked, from the many rumours which are about, and we suppose the facts of the case will not come to light before it is investigated by the proper Court. The account given by the Mate of the "Olivia" is that the Captain was very ill and left him in charge to get the ship under-weigh in doing which her head canted the wrong way, that is in-shore instead of off, in consequence of which the vessel was within a fourth of a mile of the rocks at Mutwal point before she wore round on the port tack. The Mate still thought she would weather the reef which lines the shore north of Mutwal, and allowed her to go on, but with a heavy sea, a strong current setting to the northward, and the ship in ballast trim, he found she would not work off the shore on that tack he therefore attempted to tack ship, but she missed stays, that is refused to come round head to wind. The anchor was then let go and on swinging to it the ship struck; the first bump unshipped her rudder, and started her stern-post, and in half an hour after she struck, the water in the hold was over the ballast.

The Master Attendant was at the Flag Staff about half-past one o'clock on Thursday, and observed the "Olivia" getting under-weigh. She backed astern dragging her from the centre of the shipping with her three lower topsails set, until she got to leeward of all the shipping. Captain Donnan then observed her head canting in-shore and saw that the person in charge was determined to let her go that way. She paid off before the wind heading for the inner roads, and was certainly within ¼ of a mile of the beach beyond the Pettah before she was round on the port tack. Those on shore could not account at the time for the long distance she took to wear in, but it has since been stated that the anchor was not off the ground. After the ship wore round on the proper tack, the only sails she had set were the three lower topsails, spanker, and jib, and no more was made for a long time; in consequence the ship had not sufficient sail set to give her head-way and she made more lee-way than head-way. The Master Attendant did not wait to see the result, but left the Flag Staff with the impression that he never before saw a ship got under-weigh in such a lubberly manner. The crew appeared to be moving about as if the ship was in the open sea free from any danger. The vessel appears to have been lost through sheer neglect.

It appears the Mate is a brother of the Captain, and was only promoted from Second to Chief while in the harbour, the former Chief Mate having been discharged. The Captain seems greatly to blame: if he was ill he had no business to allow an inexperienced officer to get the ship under weigh. The ship should never have been allowed to wear round in shore, and the anchor should have been let go long before it was. Such are the opinions of persons well qualified to judge, and we can only hope, for the sake of those on board the doomed vessel, that they may be able to explain and justify their strange conduct.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—On perusing a paragraph in your local column of to-day's issue, I was not a little nettled to learn therefrom that a spirit of discontent has sprung up in the ranks of the Mounted Police on account of an Eurasian being placed at the head of a number of Europeans. If the Regulations forbid the enrolment of Eurasians in the corps, why was not the objection proffered when the said Eurasian presented himself for enrolment? So long as an Eurasian is on an equality with a body of Europeans, so long does things jog on pretty evenly; but no sooner does his worth become known, and promotion ensues, then, and then only, does that spirit of envy and malice come to the front, when they begin to concoct all manner of means to oust him from his position. So likewise the case referred to. All Europeans are not included in the above category, for there are several among us that are only too glad to side with an Eurasian in all points. Let the discontented members of the Police Force remember that had it not been for the timely warning tendered by the Eurasians attached to the several native regiments, during the Indian revolt, a good many gallant and good officers would have forfeited their lives at the hands of that never-to-be-forgotten arch-traitor Nana Saheb and his perfidious comrades. May they always strive in future to rest content in whatsoever station of life God has placed them.

22nd August. AN EURASIAN.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Times of India.

Sir,—In your leading article of yesterday's date upon the Post Office, you have, I perceive, discussed the subject under two very different aspects, the one public, the other personal, and I must ask you to permit me to correct some wrong impressions you labour under in respect to the latter, although this may possibly disturb the logical conclusions to which your remarks were intended to lead.

On the public part of your article I am precluded from entering upon, further than to affirm that to my own knowledge I have never yet allowed to pass unheeded or unenquired into, as far as lay in my power, any sound recommendations or representations from the public, or any suggestions from the Government, both of whom it is the especial business of my Department to satisfy and to serve in every possible way.

The personal matter which you have introduced, however, chiefly affects an absent gentleman and public servant, and I think it right that the public mind should be disabused of the misstatements made in respect to him.

Mr. Riddel is in the first place, I regret to say, not even a distant relative of mine, unless you can term as such a connection by marriage through which latter the relationship took place five generations ago." So tenacious has Mr. Riddell been of being supposed to be actuated by motives of nepotism in respect to his public position, that I have reason to know he did not even send in my name for the appointment of Acting Postmaster General to the late Lord Dalhousie. You may not be aware that with Lord Canning rested the confirmation of the appointment.

I am unable to state what may have been Mr. Riddell's personal influence with Lord Dalhousie, but this much I can vouch for, that the recommendation for the Postal Department to be governed by a Director General, the "great experiment" of the revision of the Department, the institution of the Postal Act &c. which you have [illegible] to Mr. Riddell, did not emanate from him but from the Postal Commissioners, and I beg to send you an extract of their report.—I have the honour to be,

E. IMPEY, Postmaster General.

12th August 1864.

THE PRINCES OF RUSSAPUGLAH.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—When reading your remarks upon the Oude claims in the *Englishman* of yesterday's date, I was surprised to find you still persisting in the publication of such erroneous opinions regarding the claims of the Mysore family, claims which have never been disputed by the British Government seeing that they are based upon the well known Partition Treaty of 1799, the terms and [illegible] of which were confirmed in 1807, by the just and comprehensive minute of Lord Minto. These documents have always been respected and looked upon as expressing the just claims of the family, though some few succeeding Officers of the Government may have held different views upon the subject.

If you will and can, refer to the said Partition Treaty, you will find in the first Article the following,—

"Estimated value of districts enumerated in the Schedule A according to the Statement of Tippoo Sultan in 1792.

Cantera Pagodas 7,77,170

Deduct provision for the family of the Sultan Hyder Ali Khan [illegible]

Two lakhs [illegible] Cantera [illegible] 2,40,000

Remains to the [illegible]

Now besides the [illegible] the Company the said sum of [illegible] Pagodas ...... [illegible]

especially set apart from the [illegible] wholly expended on the family [illegible] one year, and there had accumulated in 1856, when the Deposit Fund by order of Government, ceased to form a separate item of account, savings to the amount of 59 lakhs of Rupees, or about £600,000, and from this amount the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State, with the advice of his Council ordered the recent Grant so much discussed, to be made and not from the revenue of the acquired territory or from the Taxes, as erroneously stated in the public prints.

But besides the surprise created by your opinion that the family have no claim but one upon the generosity of the English, or, as you modestly put it, upon "our generosity," I am astonished that the subject cannot be discussed without offensive terms being used indiscriminately against the family, and that more so after receiving from you a short time ago an apology for other insults launched at this unfortunate family through the columns of your paper and a promise that it should not occur again. A feeling of delicacy and respect for you withheld me from publishing my former letter to you and the answer just referred to, and my consideration is repaid by the insulting sneering remark, or rather question, "Or is it that the one case is one of English gentlemen and the other of an upstart family of Mahomedans permitted to call themselves Princes, &c. &c."

Allowing that Hyder Ali Khan was the founder of his family, as it is said, and that Tippoo Sahib's title of Sultan was of his own creation, their descendants have as much right to the title of princes as the one of an existing Monarch,—and a Monarch too of a great nation,—has to inherit the title of Emperor and be at present styled a Prince. The loss of power and wealth does not necessarily entail the loss of rank, and I am proud as well as grateful to acknowledge that the Court of England has recognised our proper position.

I will say nothing regarding the old well-worn dismal joke of a second "Delhi at Russapuglah" more than that now it reappears as an "ement" not likely to occur at No. 25 Chowringhee but probably at Russapuglah.

I request the publication of this in your correspondence columns, but if you are not disposed to do so, I will pay for its admission as an advertisement.—I remain Sir, yours truly,

GHOLAM MAHOMMED.

Russa, August 13, 1864.

SPORTING.

CRICKET AT BELGAUM.

The first game of the annual series of matches between Dharwar and Belgaum was commenced here on the 11th instant.

On account of the inclemency of the weather play did not begin until 1 P. M. on ground, which, after two or three overs, degenerated into a *marsh* of the fifth water. Surrounded by such circumstances, cricket was simply impossible, for the "creases" were imaginary lines, increasing the difficulties of the Umpires, and the "spot" a *terra incognita*. Runs, nevertheless, not a few, many rather, considering the *paludal* difficulties, were registered, and "hope the charmer" never for a moment forsook the men of Dharwar though deep in the "slough of despond."

Dharwar won the toss and sent in Captain Kinlock and Mr. Holland to the bowling of Messrs. Edwardes and Overton. The manner in which these latter manipulated the leather was indeed the marvel of the day, for, with an adroitness characteristic of "spread-eagle" skating, the Belgaum bowlers, although ankle-deep in mud, preserved their perpendicular and delivered ball after ball with a precision and fatality "beyond the common."

But to proceed with the game. In the seventh over Captain Kinlock, having achieved a unit, succumbed to the genius of Edwardes. Mr. Grant came next upon the scene and commenced his "survey" of the same in good spirits, but the moisture depressed him, and his language ere long was that of the "ancient mariner,"

"Water, water every where,
Nor any drop to drink;
More like skittles I declare,
Than cricket, what d'you think?"

Mr. Grant handled the willow only for a brief space, and after adding a couple to the general score fell in the eleventh over before our inexorable Captain. Mr. Hart thereupon came to the front and on the *marsh* "swamped" the bowling for a time. His colleague, Mr. Holland, after a brace of singles, had his off stump circumnorated by a snorter from Overton. Mr. Fagan filled the gap, fresh from the perusal of Wordsworth, quickly retired singing as he went "we are seven." This thorough-bred cricketer was ingeniously caught in the slips by Overton off the bowling of Edwardes.

His successor, Mr. Light, then "dawned" upon the panorama and did effective service "pro" and "con." Mr. Hart at the same time was scientifically increasing the score. His total, 16 in all, was the result of three twos and residuary units. The ball that "took" him "off," a good one from Edwardes, would have made a better cricketer (if that were possible) "take on" badly. Captain Howorth succeeded to the vacant place and speedily "fell" a victim to the unstable ground and the "play of light" which dazzled his perceptive faculty and figures all to nothing. On rising he found himself "inexpressibly *admired*."

Relieved by Mr. Jacob, who experienced the truth of the saying *ex nihilo nihil fit*, little progress was made, for, in playing to the bowling of Overton, he hit his wicket instead of the ball and was *immediately* given out by the Umpire.

Mr. Light was next joined by Mr. Willoughby. The former continued to play *con amore i. e.* "with caution" (new rendering) and effected the second double score of his side, viz. 11. He was cleverly caught at cover point by Ryves off Edwardes' bowling. When the ex-batter returned to the pavilion he was greeted in a *delightfully* warm manner by all, for although he had "rabbited" two of his men out in the most un-*Warren*-table manner, yet he had put himself in a second time by totally ignoring the ump-*Irish* decision of "out" and asking for block, as he considered the ground was too much like "paddy land" to enable the Umpire to decide a bum-ball. Mr. Willoughby succumbed in this eclipsing feat of legs with his "eye well in" and his body well out, for the "*light* of other days had gone" and run him out. Last, though not least, and similarly fell Mr. Shuttleworth, who, in running from "timber yard to timber yard," judged distance inaccurately and thus disappointed his side of his promised long score. Mr. Way carried out his bat having made one by a "short cut."

Thus fell Dharwar for 58, of which 8 were wides, 4 byes, and 2 leg byes at 6-20 p. m.

At 11-30 a. m. on the 12th inst. Messrs. Pritchard and Hogg commenced the batting on the Belgaum side to Messrs. Grant and Fagan's bowling. The ground was in better order than on the previous day and runs were quickly telegraphed. In the 10th over Hogg was "rabbited" after scoring five singles. His place was supplemented by Greig, who, in conjunction with Pritchard, established a very pretty leather hunt and induced a change of bowlers, Hart coming on at Fagan's end whose underhand and earthy grabbers had been of little moment. The round hand of Hart was "beautiful exceedingly." Nevertheless the representatives of Belgaum did what they liked with the ball, each was a "master of ceremonies" with *souls* above and *soles* beneath the "light fantastic toe." Pritchard was in great form, batting above "Parr" or any other man, and Greig was "aiding and abatting" in beautiful style. The latter's total of 18 was obtained by very pretty cricket and composed of 5 singles, 3 twos, a three and a four. His wicket was an *offering* to Grant. Then "came fourth" Captain Merriman, made six, and was caught by Hart off Grant's bowling, but not before he had seen four of his side discomfited, enough to depress the spirits of the "merriest man," for Pritchard succumbed to Grant in the long run after many a sharp one for singles and doubles and trebles and a fourer, making 34 in all. Then Stanley was disposed of by Hart off Grant's bowling, having made only five of the forty and five promised. Next Edwardes went and came, his brother Captain in his first, most *Hart*-lessly, sent him and his off bail to the right-about with a spinning ball. Captain Thomas followed, effected one and was caught by Hart off Grant's bowling. Again the ancient mariner is heard, "Hart oh! Hart is every where." Trimmer now advanced to action and was followed closely by Ross on the fall of Merriman's wicket. The Doctor elaborated a duck's egg, he should have been satisfied with the *bidas* of the lobster salad at tiffin, or eschewed them *in toto*. From these eggs was hatched the *evil* of *nihilism*, "*ab ovo usque ad malum!*" Trimmer *ate* no eggs and therefore made *eight*. He was caught at cover point by Willoughby off Hart's bowling. Ryves by a three, a four and a one and avoiding the deposits mentioned as well as the "Sardines," made 8 also. He was pronounced "out" in consequence of batting with his leg instead of legging it after batting the ball. Until he adopted this novelty in cricket he was the companion of Overton who added five to the score and was left "monarch of all he surveyed." The total of the Belgaum Eleven was 109 or 51 to the good.

Dharwar in the second innings commenced in a deluge of rain, made 59. Fagan played well for his 17 and was caught by Ryves off Overton's bowling. The stumps were drawn at 6 p. m., Dharwar concluding its 2nd innings on the forenoon of the 13th. Mr. Hart ran himself out for 3, and Mr. Way was successful as before in "number one", and issue, for he again carried out his bat.

Belgaum had thus 8 to tie and 9 to win, which number was made by Overton and Ross, leaving Belgaum victorious with ten wickets to go down.

The return match comes off at Dharwar on the 7th and 8th September of which I hope to be able to give you an account. GRASSHOPPER.

Belgaum, 18th August.

DHARWAR.

1st Innings.

Mr. Holland	bowled Overton	2
Capt. Kinloch	bowled Edwardes	1
Mr. Grant	do. do.	2
Mr. Hart	do. do.	16
Mr. Fagan	c. Overton, bd. Edwardes	7
Mr. Light	c. Ryves, bd. Edwardes	11
Capt. Howorth	Run out	0
Mr. Jacob	hit wicket, bd. Overton	0
Mr. Willoughby	run out	4
Mr. Shuttleworth	run out	0
Mr. Way	not out	1
Byes		4
Leg Byes		2
Wides		8
Overs 39		58

2nd Innings.

Mr. Holland	bowled Overton	0
Capt. Kinlock	c. Greig, bd. Edwardes	5
Mr. Grant	bowled Edwardes	6
Mr. Hart	Run out	3
Mr. Fagan	c. Ryves, bd. Overton	17
Mr. Light	bowled Overton	2
Capt. Howorth	do. do.	6
Mr. Jacob	bowled Edwardes	3
Mr. Willoughby	st. Pritchards, bd. Overton	3
Mr. Shuttleworth	bowled Edwardes	0
Mr. Way	Not out	4
Byes		6
Leg Byes		2
Wides		2
Overs 42		59
		58
		117

BELGAUM.

1st Innings.

Mr. Pritchard	bowled Grant	34
Mr. Hogg	Run out	5
Mr. Greig	bowled Grant	18
Capt. Merriman	c. Hart, bd. Grant	6
Mr. Stanley	Do. do.	5
Mr. Edwardes	bowled Hart	0
Capt. Thomas	c. Hart, bd. Grant	1
Mr. Trimmer	c. Willoughby, bd. Hart	8
Dr. Ross	bowled Hart	0
Mr. Ryves	l. before w., bd. Hart	8
Mr. Overton	Not out	5
Byes		8
Leg Byes		4
Wides		7
Overs 49		109

2nd Innings.

Dr. Ross	Not out	4
Mr. Overton	Not out	5
Byes		2
		11
Overs 6		109
		120

CHINA.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the Overland China Mail, July 29.)

The London Mail of June 10th arrived here on the 22nd instant; that of June 17th (by the Messageries Imperiales line) on the 28th (yesterday).

With regard both to China and Japan, the news of the past fortnight is not marked by any striking event.

Since Major Gordon quitted active service under the Chinese Imperial Government, not much further progress has been made towards suppressing the remaining part of the Taeping rebellion. The only active operation recorded is the capture of the walled city of [illegible] by an expeditionary force from [illegible]. This city lies between Ye-sing and Woochow and would appear to have been re-acquired by the rebels after they had retired from it after the march of Gordon towards the former place; it is again in Imperial hands, and is considered an important position as regards the still-pending attack upon Woochow. Had Colonel Gordon chosen to remain in the field, and been allowed to do so, both Woochow and Nanking would have fallen in two months; as it is, the siege of both places may be protracted indefinitely. The districts retaken from the rebels are far from settled, owing to the utter want of confidence which the people evince as to the Imperial authorities being able to protect them in the first instance, and the absence of capital on the part of those who are invited back to re-occupy and cultivate their ancestral lands. That the late campaigns have, for the time being, been injurious to the districts in which they were carried on is undoubtedly true, and nothing but a thorough completion of the work begun will open a door for the healthy reflux of agricultural and industrial prosperity. Colonel Gordon has been to Nanking, and has inspected its defences personally, having been within fifty yards of the walls in the course of his survey. The benefit of his advice was given to the Chinese commander-in-chief, after which he returned to Shanghae, where, under General Brown's direction, he has commenced the formation of a Camp of Instruction as well for the protection of the radius as for operations beyond it, the latter being conducted by native commanders only, seeing that British officers can no longer operate beyond the thirty-mile boundary.

This Camp of Instruction will be near Sunkiang and will comprise Chinese already drilled in artillery practice, as well as fresh relays of men to whom such training is new. The plan is that fresh regiments shall constantly replace those that have received a certain amount of instruction, so that the prospect of the Taeping flood ever rolling back towards Shanghae may be rendered as distant as possible. It is, of course, absurd to call this neutrality, for what with military instruction and what with copious supplies of English arms the Imperialists are greatly assisted. The mode in which this assistance is rendered will, however, satisfy the Chinese authorities, as well as foreign alarmists, that we have no designs of conquest in this vast Empire. Critics may, of course, question the policy of training the Imperialists to the use of weapons which may one day be turned against ourselves; for if we know anything we know that the Chinese when powerful are very different from the Chinese when weak. At present they have got much allowance made for their weakness by the British Minister when desiring to press upon their notice treaty obligations, and we do think it is upon the cards that the training in, and supplies of, arms received from the English authorities may one day cause the Chinese to wax bold and arbitrary. This proposed Camp of Instruction will be commenced under the management of Colonel Gordon, who ought to know something about Chinese troops by this time, and he will have the assistance of several of Her Majesty's officers and drill instructors; but none of those foreigners will take the field. A native general named Li Aidong, a very brave and distinguished soldier, goes to the camp with 600 of his men to avail themselves of foreign instruction. The Chinese authorities, we need not be surprised to learn, entirely approve of the plan. One thing in its favour is that rowdyism will not find such an inviting field as heretofore.

From Peking and the Northern Ports we have no news.

At Hankow a painful affair occurred on the 27th ultimo. It appears that the Chinese there had assembled in some numbers to celebrate the Dragon feast. They crowded the river in their boats, and all the standing ground on the river side was occupied by spectators. A Dr Rice, finding the lower portion of his house, which has a river frontage, crowded with Chinamen, became irritated, and fired off his revolver among them (three shots), and killed an old man who had come to town to witness the spectacle. For this Rice was tried before the Consul, and he pleaded ignorance of the fact that the revolver was loaded with ball. That it was so loaded there is, of course, no doubt, as the Chinaman was shot through the heart. The Consul, however, seems to have been satisfied with the plea, as he let Rice off with a fine of $500 and deportation from China. The case is a very painful one, as we should certainly have expected a conviction for murder had a Chinaman been the culprit and Dr Rice the victim. The Chinese no doubt will begin to think we act on the principle that "circumstances alter cases."

From Shanghae we still continue to hear of a high rate of mortality, arising from the prevalence of different kinds of sickness. An attempt has been made to discover a spot suitable for a sanitarium in the hot weather, and H. M. S. *Swallow* made a cruise for that purpose lately, visiting several islands between Shanghae and Ningpo. She returned unable to report upon an eligible spot.

General Brown left Shanghae for Japan on the 8th instant, but his visit is not, we believe, connected with any contemplated military operations, although no doubt his presence there may be useful at the present juncture. Two companies of the 67th Regiment left Shanghae for Yokohama on the 20th instant.

Rowdyism received a slight check the other day by the imprisonment of three Englishmen who had been concerned in the theft of the steamer *Tsatlee* from Shanghae harbour. One of the men was sentenced to be imprisoned for a year, the other two for nine months. The American Consul also sentenced an illegal trafficker in firearms to fourteen days' imprisonment,—a merely nominal sentence, owing to the fact that the culprit had given up the names of his confederates, who were at large. A typhoon visited Shanghae and the neighbouring waters on the 13th and 14th inst., doing very considerable damage.

From Ningpo and the other ports on the coast we have no news of importance.

Canton is still dull as regards commercial vitality, although there are some slight indications of life remaining. The leading houses continue to maintain branches either on the Honam side of the river or on the well-known Shamien site, which latter has been beautified by tasteful mat-shed bungalows. The native traders with foreigners are still subjected to the most galling mandarin squeezes, and many of them have ceased to do business in consequence. In the adjacent district, towards the West, there have been clan fights, and recent information is to the effect that an army of Hakkas, 10,000 strong, is moving about plundering and destroying Punti villages. They are armed in European fashion, and fire in platoon at the word of command, a circumstances which indicates the presence of foreigners in their ranks. The growing appreciation among the Chinese of Western fire-arms is one of the signs of the times, and so is the mischievous uses to which they are being so readily turned.

We deeply regret to record the death, on the 26th instant, of the Rev. S. W. Bonney, who has been for many years a missionary at Canton in connection with an American Society. He was a hard-working, pious, and devoted man, and his place will not be easily filled. In fact, he was a model to missionaries in China.

TERRIBLE TYPHOON.

(From the North China Herald.)

Judging from the experience of Wednesday night, Shanghae must in future be considered liable to an infliction from which it has hitherto been deemed exempt. A gale blew from 9.30 P.M. on that evening to [illegible] A.M. on Thursday morning, which presented every characteristic of a cyclone, both in the violence of the wind and its circular motion; commencing from about S. E., and working gradually round to N. W. before it exhausted its strength; heavy rain falling a great part of the night. We have been favoured with the following series of barometrical observations taken in the settlement during the progress of the storm, from which it will be seen that the glass fell slowly from the commencement of the gale till daylight; after this, the force of the wind abated and the weather became gradually calm.

9.30 P.M.	29.80.	3.00 A.M.	29.18
1 50 A.M.	29.48.	3.15 A.M.	29.07
2.00 A.M.	29.38.	4.50 A.M	29.05
2.35 A.M	29.25.	6.00 A.M	29.50

Up to 8 P.M. on Wednesday evening there had been no indication of the coming storm, the barometer stood at 29.80, and the night was calm and clear. Between 9.30 and 10, heavy rain set in, accompanied by gusts from the South East, while the barometer commenced to fall rapidly. The wind increased in force until a quarter past three in the morning, when it suddenly lulled to almost a calm. This is to be accounted for by the centre of the cyclone passing over the settlement at the time. The calm lasted for about five minutes, when with redoubled force the wind came from the South West, the barometer at the same time standing at 29 07, and the Board of Trade sympiesometer registering 28 80. From this time, however, the wind gradually fell, veering round to the North West, while the barometer rose to 29 50. The storm seems to have been travelling towards the North East, making it exceedingly dangerous for vessels off the coast or on their way between Shanghae and Ningpo. Landlocked as the course is they had little chance of lying-to and leaving the storm. Fears were entertained for the safety of the *Whampoa*, *Kiangse*, and *Fire Dart* the first two of which left Shanghae on Wednesday, and the latter was due here on Thursday. The *Fire Dart*, however, came in on Thursday afternoon, having ridden out the gale at Chin-hai. We have been favoured with the following account of the progress of the gale, by a gentleman who was on board her when she anchored for shelter. The storm commenced about 8. 30 P. M., the glass rapidly falling and gradually increased until, at 2.30 A. M., it reached its greatest force, having in the meantime veered round from E. S. E. to W. The barometer had meanwhile fallen to 28. 60, the lowest point noted. About half an hour after the *Fire Dart* had anchored, the *Emperor*, which had left Ningpo some time before her, put back. After the wind had veered to the westward, several junks drifted past the steamers, and went heavily ashore. At about 3 A. M. the wind commenced to moderate, while the glass rose steadily, and at 5 A. M. the weather seemed sufficiently settled to admit of the vessel again getting under way. When she rounded the point the scene presented was truly horrible, the water being literally covered with wreck, which prevented her from making her way by the usual course. Off Gutslaff the *Fire Dart* passed a spar supposed to be the mast of a schooner. Proceeding up the river the barque *Surian* was seen high and dry a mile below the beacon. At Wusung, opposite the red buoy, the two masts of a very large junk were seen standing about ten feet out of the water, while inside Wusung the banks were literally covered with the wreck of wood junks, lorchas and Ningpo boats. A house-boat had been blown into the middle of a paddy field about five hundred yards from the bank. A Hankow raft had been split in halves, one portion embracing the right shore, while the other was tossing against the left bank. The workshed built on Messrs. Gollyer and Lambert's property had been blown down.

The *Whampoa* rode out the gale at anchor, ten miles inside the light ship, with 80 fathom of cable out. Her boats were washed away, and her main steam-pipe broken by the violence of her working.

The damage done to the foreign shipping in the harbour was very trifling, H. M. S. *Acorn* and *Perseus*, owing to having been somewhat slackly moored, grazed one another, but no injury was suffered by either. Naturally enough most of the foreign vessels dragged more or less; the steamer *Argus* was literally blown up on the bank of the river, and a portion of the roof of the *Berwick Walls*, hospital ship, was neatly removed. But the British barque *Teresa* alone suffered damage of any importance: her bowsprit, jib-boom, fore-top-gallant, and royal masts with yards and rigging were taken over the side by the American ship *Ruthven*. On the whole the injury to foreign property afloat was not by any means so great as might have been expected. The loss of life and property amongst the native boats was very serious. The eccentric position of several cargo-boats, and the number of *sampans* lying bottom up on the bund, showed that the small craft had not escaped disaster. A large boat opposite the Custom House was thrown high and dry broadside on to the bund; and, a little farther on, a second was lying completely across a stone jetty, while others had gone foul of the piles of the Soochow bridge. The *sampans* appear to have been blown into a heap and to have pounded each other; while several houseboats also came to condign grief. It is known that at least three large chops, together with several smaller boats, were destroyed; while we have received reports to the effect that two hundred lives and some Tls. 100,000 worth of property were lost by the foundering of native boats and junks, many of which were full of cargo, and crowded with sailors and passengers. Amongst the casualties ashore we may mention the overthrow of the look-outs at the Ningpo Joss House, and at No. 10 redoubt. The latter observatory was smashed to pieces and deposited in the Defence Creek. A chimney in Nanking Road was blown down, and a block of houses lately erected in the Maloo completely overset, many others being more or less damaged. The iron godowns on Messrs Dent & Co.'s wharf and on Messrs Hall & Holtz's property at Pootung were blown down. In Hongque, part of a block of Chinese houses in course of erection on the lately reclaimed waste ground at the top of Broadway, immediately behind the Astor House, was blown over and is now a mass of ruins. At the police station in Hongque a wall one brick thick, in the Sergeant's office, fell down; a window which had been built into it remaining, curiously enough, unbroken. On the band several trees were torn up by the roots, fences blown down, and the bunding itself much injured in several places. Throughout the settlements generally, glass, venetians, sunblinds and roofs suffered very considerably. The bunding was damaged, boats were stranded on two jetties, injuring one of them—that running out from the Hangchow road—while the remarkable height of the tide overflowing the banks of the river contributed its share to the general work of destruction. The most serious results where, however, felt at Wusung, where the beacons set up for the guidance of ships entering and leaving the port were blown down. Steps were of course immediately taken to secure their rapid replacement. Our reporter has sent us the following interesting account of the effects produced at Woosung by the gale:—

"The typhoon on Wednesday night and Thursday morning has committed fearful destruction in this neighbourhood. The wind commenced to increase gradually after 8 P.M., and by 11 P.M. it had risen to a perfect gale, with a deluging rain. The scene amongst the junks must have been something dreadful, but as night had shrouded the sufferers in darkness we are compelled to pass them over and leave them to their fate. Cries for help occasionally came across the water as the flood made, and huge dark masses could be seen through the darkness rushing on to utter destruction. By 3 A.M. it blew a perfect hurricane, the howling of the wind being almost deafening, and the spray blinding. As we stood on the jetty watching the progress of the storm, every now and again we could distinctly hear a death-cry uttered during the struggles of some doomed victim. Suddenly we heard a fearful crash close behind which startled us not a little, but we soon discovered that it was only one of the side walls of Messrs Remi, Schmidt & Co.'s godowns that had fallen. The river had by this time swollen considerably, and the black masses became more numerous. Streaks of light were at last visible in the Eastern horizon. The country people now began to assemble and move about in groups, straining their eyes for plunder. To watch them was however more easily wished than done. One large boat, which had been engaged landing bricks during the previous day, suddenly came to grief, and the yulow and many of the boards were washed over Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s newly made jetty. A little boy and his father were the only persons belonging to the boat, and they were saving all they could of the wreck. The little boy was in the act of dragging along the yulow when he was seized by one of the ruffianly plunderers. The child cried for help, it was now fortunately grey dawn, and when assistance did come he was in the act of being thrown overboard. The wretch had certainly greased himself for the occasion, as he slipped through our fingers like an eel. At 4 A. M. it was still blowing heavily, the wind had by this time veered round to the N. W. but began to show signs of abating. At 4.30 it moderated; it was now light, but what a sight the river presented! Junks of every description, some with their masts only above water, others bottoms up, some on their beam ends, others scarcely visible, with small crafts and sampans innumerable floating up at the rate of six miles an hour. Two large junks were crushed against the jetty at the village. A huge pig found its way into the hands of some of the French sailors, and was immediately put to the knife. The marks outside the Woosung village were blown down, and the Beacons on the Bar creek levelled—the outside or southernmost one being completely blown away. A lull in the gale now occurred for about half an hour, when it came on terrifically from the N. W. and N. W. by W., drawing out of the ground the 8-foot stakes to which the flag-staff is stayed, while the river became one complete mass of foam. Fortunately this only lasted for about an hour, when it again moderated, and the weather has since remained calm."

The Hamburg barque *Elise* reports that on the morning of the 14th instant, the small fore-and-aft schooner *Rebecca*, outwards, foundered close to her, about four miles above the wreck of the *Ocean Mail*. All hands reached the shore with the exception of the Captain's wife and child, who were lost by the upsetting of the boat.

The British Barque *Surian*, which was entering the river on her return voyage from Nagasaki, was seen lying high and dry, with her back broken, below the Kintoan beacon. No foreigners were seen either on board or in the neighbourhood, and it is to be feared, therefore, that the captain and crew were compelled to desert her and that their boats were swamped. The *J. T. Wright* has also been wrecked on the Lanshan crossing; the crew were saved by the *Huquong*.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Singapore*, with English mails to 10th and Telegraphic intelligence to 17th June, arrived here on the morning of the 22d instant. The Messageries Imperiales Steamer *Imperatrice*, with mails of 17th and Telegrams to 25th ultimo, arrived in port yesterday morning.

Shanghae, 21st July, 1864.

Imports.—The stringency in the money market continued unabated, until within a few days of the closing of the mail, when affairs began to assume a slightly improved appearance, money becoming a shade easier, but though still very scarce, and rates of interest ruling high it is hoped this will be a commencement of a better state of affairs. Although the tone of the Import market is better, no great amount of business has ensued, Piece Goods being only in retail demand. Sales made for cash have been at lower rates, but holders are becoming firm, and with an improved money market higher prices would rule. In British Cotton Goods the transactions have not been extensive, sales made have been at quotations. The stocks of American Cotton Goods are still very small, with little demand. Woollen goods are out of request. Rice has again declined, the sales made have been principally by the Chinese, Foreign holders showing no desire to realize their stocks. Sugar is dull and hard to move. In provisions, Pork and Beef, owing to low stocks are, firm at quotations. California Flour has in some instances been placed at a little higher rates than our quotations. The market for Coal is very inactive at present.

Opium—Malwa—Continues still to be purchased only for reshipment, the local demand showing no improvement, and only a first-class quality of drug being in demand. Towards the close of the fortnight, owing to the fact that stocks are much reduced, and holders becoming firmer, a little better feeling was beginning to be shown. Prices have been from Tls. 470 to 430 per chest. Patna had declined to Tls. 365, but the small quantity received by the mail on the 14th instant caused prices to recover, and deliveries have since been to a fair amount; sales Malwa, 947 chests. Lowest rate, Tls. 470, closing at Tls. 485 to 490. Patna, 425 chests, lowest rate, at Tls. 355, closing at Tls. 375. Stock, Malwa, [illegible] chests, Patna, 580 chests.

Raw Cotton.—The high rates of exchange have operated against the market, and the supplies coming forward being small has confined operations to small bounds. Fair Shanghae is quoted at Tls. 19 to 19½ per picul. Stock 4,000 to 5,000 bales.

Exchange—Reached its highest point for the French mail of 16th instant, when Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, were quoted at 7/2 to 7/2¼ the closing rates for this mail are Bank Bills, 6 months', 7/0, Credits, 7/-[illegible] to 7/0½. On India 3 days' sight, Rs. 335 per Tls. 100. On Hongkong, 3 days' sight, Bank, 2[illegible] per cent. discount.

Freights.—The number of vessels in search of freights is still much in excess of the tonnage required. The rates for No. 1 clipper ships [illegible] however, tolerably firm at £4 per ton for Tea, and £3 to 3-5 per ton for Cotton.

Vessels Loading.—For London, *City of Quebec, Caractacus, Assyrian, Castle Howard, Gresham, Essex, Southern Cross, Wild Deer, Taitsenah,* and *Shakspeare.* For Liverpool, *Sea [illegible], Southern Empire, Thomas Bell,* and *Brockham.*

Canton, 25th July.

Imports.—The general condition of trade is unimproved and in Manufactures there is scarcely a single transaction reported. There have been no sales of Cotton Yarns, No. 16 to 24 could be placed but only at reduced rates, the higher counts are not inquired for. Grey Shirtings, without sales, are quoted at a nominal decline of from 10 to 20 cents. White Shirtings have also declined. In T-Cloths nothing doing. A small lot of Dyed Brocades have been sold at rather better figures. Woollens meet with no attention, and are unchanged in value. In Metals, Nail Rod Iron has declined 5 to 10 cents. Wire has also declined 75 cents. There have been some sales of Lead at last quotations. Raw Cotton unchanged, while Japan has receded about Tls. 1s. per picul. Rice has fallen 10 cents without sales and no stocks on hand.

Freights.—To London, £3-10, to Liverpool £4 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London, *Peterborough*, and *Valdivia*; for Liverpool, *Everest*.

Hongkong, 28th July.

Imports.—Stocks have been increased by the arrival of two general cargoes from England since our last report. The market for Imports generally continues inanimate, the natives still hold off from purchasing beyond what is necessary for immediate consumption, and show no inclination to lay in stocks. Notwithstanding the advices of firmness in the English market received by last mail, the prices of Cotton Manufactures must be considered a shade lower than those last current. Cotton Yarn meets with a little attention, the medium counts are rather lower. Grey Shirtings have been sold at previous quotations, but in some instances there have been sales at a reduction of from 5 to 10 cents. White Shirtings, in light demand, inferior descriptions only being looked after. *T-Cloths* have moved off to a fair extent, the demand being chiefly for 36 to 39 inch at unaltered figures. Dyed and Fancy Cotton Goods are asked for to a moderate extent. Damasks are dull. In Woollens, Camlets, *SS* quality have realized rather better rates. Spanish Stripes, Medium Cloths, and Habit Cloths, are unaltered in price, but have received a fair amount of attention. Long Ells have received an average amount of attention at unchanged quotations. Lastings of good quality, although the sales have not been large, command fair prices. Blankets have also received some notice. Raw Cotton is 15 cents to 1 dollar lower, the business done has been on a small scale, and stocks are light, but shipments still continue to go forward to England. In Metals, there is no change, except Nail Rod Iron, which has materially declined. An average business has been done in Lead at rates showing no improvement. Tin-plates are receding, but there have been no sales. Rice has again declined 5 to 10 cents per picul.

Freights.—Cotton, £2-15 to 3-10 per ton.

Vessels Loading.—For London, '*Adriatic*,' '*Yeacering Belle*,' and '*Ben Lomond*.' For Liverpool, '*General Windham*,' '*Delhi*,' and '*Chaa-sze*.'

Exchange.—On London, 6 months' sight, Bank Bills, 4/9¼ to 4/9½; Private Bills, 4/9¾ to 4/9⅞. On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 231¼ to 232; on Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs 231½ to 232. Sycee of 100 touch, 10 per cent. premium; Gold Leaf of 100 touch, 22.50 per tael; Bar Silver, 11 per cent. premium.

Imports.—There is still a good demand for plain staple goods, and as the stocks of most kinds are getting low, Importers are becoming firmer in their demands. White Shirtings, medium class, are held but to a small extent in first hands, of Grey Shirtings there is also a spare supply. Grey Long Cloths are getting well reduced. Importers being nearly cleared of stocks. Grey Twills are not in much request. The stock of Jaconet Muslins is nearly cleared out. In White Cambrics nothing has been done, while for Turkey Red Cambrics there has been a steady demand. Ginghams, small dice checks, continue saleable. In Cotton Velvets there has been nothing done. Woollens are in small request.

Freights.—Tonnage ample. To London, Clayed Sugar, £3 ; Leaf Tobacco, £4 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

Vessels Loading.—For London.—'*Seaforth*,' and '*Labrador*.' For Liverpool.—'*Kathay Constance*,' and '*Jupiter*.' For Falmouth and orders.—'*Staffordshire*,' '*Ocean Empress*,' '*Vondore*,' and '*Gondola*.' For New York.—'*Franklin*,' and '*Saint Paul*.' For Melbourne—'*Melania*.'

Exchange.—On London, 6 month's sight, 4/7. On Hongkong, 30 days' sight, 6 per cent. premium.

Shipping Charters & Settlements.

(From Parker & Co.'s Freight Circular.)

Since we last advised under date of 11th instant, the number of transactions in tonnage have been confined almost entirely to settlements for the East Coast and Northern Ports, and as will be seen by the quotations below those have been effected at very moderate figures. Rates to Bangkok have advanced to 50 cents per picul, but in most cases even this rate has been refused, few masters liking to beat down the China Sea, in the most dangerous time of the year, with the strong probability of being compelled to beat up again against the opposite monsoon; it is for this reason that so few transactions in freightage for the Rice ports have been effected. The *Horse*, *John Temperly*, *Caucasian*, *Rajah of Cochin*, and *Race Horse*, have left for Foochow to load for London at the rates ruling at the former port, on arrival, which will scarcely exceed £3 to £3-10 per ton in our opinion; there have also been two settlements for New York from Amoy and Foochow. For Australia there is but little doing in general cargoes loaded at this port, nor will there be prior to October next, there is some enquiry for small vessels to load teas at the coast ports at a low figure, say £3-10 to £3-15 per ton. At Shanghae tonnage is plentiful and rates low. At Manila, the supply is abundant.

JAVA.

We take the following from the *Java Times*, of the 26th ultimo.

By Government Resolution of the 17th inst., it was determined that.—

"Ships drawing 1.70 to 2.50 Netherlands ells, not taking a pilot at Sourabaya, will have to pay half pilotage, and those drawing less than 1.70 Netherlands ells are exempt from these dues."

The *Javasche Courant* reports the loss of the Oldenburg ship *Anteladia* on one of the [illegible] islands. The ship was plundered by pirates notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the crew to save both her and cargo. The steam tug *Eestelling* has been sent to her assistance.

The American schooner *Morning Star* of New York, from Manila to the latter place and sailing under British colours, has been lost on Alceste reef.—*Straits Times, August 6.*

PENANG.

The Swedish Bark *Fredricks*, Captain Hustmunzr put into this port on the 31st ultimo for repairs, she having three days previously got into collision with a large ship, name unknown, on the Pedier Coast. The *Fredricks*, bound from Moulmein to Europe with a cargo of rice, was standing off on the port tack under easy sail, when at 4-30 A. M. she went stem on against a large ship standing on the starboard tack without lights, the *Fredricks'* lights at the time being quite clear. The *Fredricks* has her bowsprit broken short off to the knight heads, cutwater and part of her main stem carried away. Fortunately all the damage done to her is above water and can be easily repaired. The vessel was quite light at the time the collision took place. The Captain of the *Fredricks* has not succeeded in ascertaining the name of the vessel. —*Argus, Aug. 4.*

CEYLON.

The Weather.—Had we not been prepared for abnormal meteorological phenomena, we should commence a paragraph by saying that the weather was very extraordinary for the month of August, usually one of the driest in the year. At a very early hour this morning fierce squalls with occasional rain commenced, and have continued up to noon. The sea is very high and some of the vessels in the Roadstead are rolling as if they would part with their masts.—*Colombo Observer, August 4.*

The Oriental Bank Defalcation.—We understand that amongst the papers seized at the residence of the defaulter Wendt, are a number of promissory notes to the extent, it is said, of over £1,000, or about one-fourth the amount of deficiency. The recovery of a portion of this money and the sum of £2,000 from Wendt's securities, will go far to make up the sum confessed to, viz., £4,250. Detection was, for so long a period, avoided by a system of the most ingenious frauds, which the delinquent has explained. He states, so we hear, that in 1862 a new system of check was applied which prevented his taking more money.—*Id.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE LUCKNOW PRIZE MONEY.

His EXCELLENCY the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the distribution of a second instalment of the Lucknow Prize Money, at Rs. (12) twelve a share.

This payment will be carried out under the rules applied in the first distribution.

In the abstracts to be submitted in duplicate by Corps serving in India Officers and men now with regiments are to be drawn for; a separate Roll being also required on account of Officers who have left India from whatever cause, and for soldiers deceased, discharged, or invalided, care being taken that in every case correct regimental numbers be given.

Officers who obtained their first payment of Prize on separate bills, under their own signatures, will not be required to submit fresh bills. On application to the Examiner Prize Accounts, they will be furnished with a printed notification duly filled up, on presentation of which to the nearest Pay-master, payment will be made.

The above order in no way affects the duties of the several Station Prize Committees, who will continue to submit claims, in duplicate, as heretofore, and at all stations where it is known claimants are residing, Committees for the investigation of such claims should be convened without delay.—*Gazette of India, Aug.* 13.

MILITARY.

GARRISON ORDER.—AUGUST 22ND.
By LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate subject to confirmation:—

Lieutenant T. C. Whorton, 97th Foot.

This officer is not available for duty with Troops.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 22nd Aug.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Captain W. Bannerman, Cadre 3rd Regiment N. I., two months from the date of handing over charge of the General Sheel Corps, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. P. Newport, 19th Regiment N. I., from 17th to 31st August, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

BENGAL.

(*From the Gazette of India, August* 13.)

Captain H. N. Hodgson, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major.

Lieutenant F. J. Ripley, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

The following promotions and alterations of rank of the undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Medical Department are made under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

PROMOTIONS.

To be Surgeons Major, From 1st October 1858.

Senior Surgeon John Bansford (retired.)
Senior Surgeon James Barber (deceased.)
Surgeon Henry John Thornton (retired.)
Surgeon John McClelland (now Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.)
Surgeon Henry Alexander Bruce, M.D., (now an Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon James Anderson, M.D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Robert Christie (retired.)
Surgeon Thomas Leckie, M.D., (retired.)
Surgeon William Brydon, C.B., (retired.)
Surgeon John Wood (retired.)
Surgeon Alexander Gibbon (retired.)
Surgeon John Campbell Brown, C.B., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon James Anderson Staig (retired.)
Surgeon Alexander Cushine Morison (retired.)
Surgeon George Rae (retired.)
Surgeon Andrew Paton (deceased.)
Surgeon George Charles Wallich, M.D., (retired.)
Surgeon Thomas Rogers Strover (retired.)
Surgeon Major Hubbersty M. Twedell (retired.)
Surgeon Major Ezra Thomas Downes.
Surgeon Major Archibald Campbell, M.D., (retired.)
Surgeon Major Malcolm McNeill Rind (deceased.)
Surgeon Major Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, Kt., M. D. and F.R.S., (retired.)
Surgeon Major George Paton, M. D.
Surgeon Major Harman Read Bond (retired.)
Surgeon Major Allan Webb, M. D., (deceased.)
Surgeon Major Stintake Henry Batson (retired.)
Surgeon Major John Balfour (retired.)
Surgeon Major Francis Anderson, M. D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Major Thomas Watkins Wilson, M. D., (retired.)
Surgeon Major Richard Charles Guise (retired.)
Surgeon Major George Schuyler Carlow (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Major James Alexander Dunbar, M.D., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Major Richard William Faithfull (deceased.)
Surgeon Major Thomas Allman Wethered (retired.)
Surgeon Major James Alexander Guise (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Major William Shillito, F. R. C. S., (retired.)
Surgeon Major John Macintire (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.)
Surgeon Major William Jameson.
Surgeon Major Charles Gould Andrews (retired.)
Surgeon William Pitt (retired,) from 28th January 1859.
Surgeon William Martin (retired,) from 4th March 1859.
Surgeon William Hamilton Brown Ross (retired,) from 13th July 1859.
Surgeon Theodore Cantor, M.D., (deceased,) from 12th September 1859.
Surgeon John Campbell, M.D. and C.B. from 22nd December 1860.
Surgeon Archibald White, M.D., (retired,) from 30th January 1861.
Surgeon Edward Bronucker Thring, from 24th April 1861.
Surgeon William Coverdale Beaty Eatwell, M.D., (retired,) 11th June 1861.
Surgeon Richard Henry Oakley, from 8th January 1862.
Surgeon Henry William Tytler (deceased,) from 23rd February 1862.
Surgeon James Harrison, M.D., (deceased,) from 5th April 1862.
Surgeon George Saunders, from 28th July 1862.
Surgeon Peter Goodall Lay (retired,) from 9th September 1862.
Surgeon William Crozier, FEL. U.C., (deceased,) from 18th September 1862.
Surgeon Henry Cape, F. R. C. S., from 30th December 1863.
Surgeon Charles Francis Warneford, M. D., from 30th December 1863.
Surgeon Charles Richard Francis M.B., from 16th January 1864.
Surgeon James Stuart Morrison, M.D., from 27th January 1864.
Surgeon Alexander Simpson M.D., M.A., F.R.C.S.E., from 28th February 1864.
Surgeon Henry Forges Buckle, from 18th March 1864.
Surgeon Major Charles Murray Henderson, M.D., (retired,) from 1st November 1858.
Surgeon Major Henry Irwin, F.R.C.S.I. (retired), from 13th January 1859.
Surgeon Major Henry Benjamin Hinton, from 14th January 1859.
Surgeon Major Alexander Charles Macrae, M.D., from 24th January 1859.
Surgeon Major Duncan McRae (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals), from 21th January 1859.
Surgeon Major Robert Bancroft Kinsey, F.R.C.S., (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals), from 17th February 1859.
Surgeon Major Edward Hare (now a Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals), from 24th February 1859.
Surgeon Major George Harper, from 23rd July 1859.
Surgeon Major George Smyth Mane, F.R.C.S., from 22nd August 1859.
Surgeon Major Theodosius Cayley Hutchinson, from 16th October 1859.
Surgeon Major William Shurlock (retired), from 16th October 1859.
Surgeon Major Edward Campbell, from 14th November 1859.
Surgeon Major John Macpherson, M.D. and FEL. U.C. 4th December 1859.
Surgeon Major Alexander William Crozier, F.R.C.S., (deceased), from 15th December 1859.
Surgeon Major Thomas Thomson, M.D., from 21st December 1859.
Surgeon Major Juxon Henry Jones, from 3rd January 1860.
Surgeon Major James Henry Butler, F. R. C. S., from 3rd January 1860.
Surgeon Major Frederick John Mouatt, M. D., F. R. C. S. from 3rd January 1860.
Surgeon Major Alfred Howorth Cheke from 3rd January 1860.
Surgeon Major Joseph Jowett from 20th October 1860.
Surgeon Major Alexander Grant (retired,) from 11th November 1860.
Surgeon Major Charles Bonnor Chalmers, from 4th December 1860.
Surgeon Major William Keates, from 25th December 1860.
Surgeon Major Richard Whittall (retired,) 25th December 1860.
Surgeon Major Herbert Diaper (deceased.) 25th December 1860.
Surgeon Major John Hilliard, M. D., F. R. C. S. I., from 3rd January 1861.
Surgeon Major John Sutherland, from 4th February 1861.
Surgeon Major George Edward Morton, M. D. from 27th February 1861.
Surgeon Major Edward Goodeve, M. B., from 8th March 1861.
Surgeon Major Charles Lindsay Cox, A. B., F. R. C. S., 27th July 1861.
Surgeon Major Daniel James O'Callaghan from 8th January 1862.
Surgeon Major Charles Archer, M. D., from 11th February 1862.
Surgeon Major Samuel Adamson Homan, from 3rd March 1862.
Surgeon Major John Price Feily from 8th June 1862.
Surgeon Major Thomas Hastings, F. R. C. S., from 9th September 1862.
Surgeon Major Hugh Martin Macpherson from 18th September 1862.
Surgeon Major William Cruickshank, M. D., F. R. C. S., &c., &c. from 30th January 1863.
Surgeon Major John Barton Harrison, M. D. from 1st February 1863.
Surgeon Major Frederick Morrison Clifford from 4th April 1863.
Surgeon Major Joseph Rose, from 25th May 1863.
Surgeon Major John Fullarton Beatson, B. A. and M. D., 16th June 1863.
Surgeon Major Charles Hathaway, M. D., from 10th August 1863.
Surgeon Major Henry Nathaniel Elton, from 9th September 1863.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs:—

Major Peter Henry Peck Gill, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for two years.

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify that the appointment of Inspector of Musketry being a regimental appointment, the Staff salary attached to it, as fixed by G. O. G. G. No. 156 A. of 15th October 1863, is to be drawn in addition to the regimental pay of the Officer holding it.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant James Johnstone, of the late 66th Regiment, Native Infantry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Luckimpore, for 15 months, under the new Regulations.

The undermentioned Officer is appointed to the Brigade Staff in succession to Major A. H. Campbell, who has forfeited his appointment of Brigade Major, by exceeding the six months' leave to Europe granted him in G. G. O. No. 12 of 7th January 1864:—

Captain C. W. R. Chester, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on sick certificate:—

Surgeon Major John Harry Littler, M. D., of the Medical Department, for 15 months, under the new Regulations.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th August 1864.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. W. Glasfurd, Doing Duty Officer, to act as Quarter Master, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant Rowband, or until further orders.

22nd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. H. Bridges, late 15th Native Infantry, to be Quarter Master vice Wavell, who has resigned that appointment.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th August 1864.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Lucknow, on Friday, the 10th day of June 1864, Private John Witton, of the 34th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

With outrageous conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Rey Bareilly, on the night of the 15th April 1864, entered the quarters of Ensign J. C. Cowslade, of the same Regiment, and used violence against him, by seizing him by the throat while asleep.

Second.—With striking Sergeant T. Barbery, of the same Regiment, his Superior Officer.

Third.—With striking Corporal I. Escott, of the same Regiment, his Superior Officer.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to Penal Servitude for the term of four years.

Lucknow, 12th July 1864.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 22nd July 1864.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th August 1864.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Fyzabad, on Tuesday, 14th June 1864, Private Michael McLaughlin, of the 35th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:—

First.—With having, at Fyzabad, on or about the 30th April 1864, struck and kicked Color Sergeant John Heffernan.

Second.—With having made use of threatening language towards his Color Serjeant John Heffernan.

The Court sentences the Prisoner to Penal Servitude for a term of four years.

Approved and Confirmed.
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Simla, 22nd July 1864.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
22	Carnatic (s)	Crainger	Hongkong July 29.
	Nadershaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar August 7.
	Shaw Allum	Nacoda	Juddah July 26.
	Indian Merchant	Arthur	Calcutta June 14.
	Bushire (s)	Cameron	Calcutta Aug. 3.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
22	Fanny Forsyth	Cooper	Liverpool.
	Hannibal	Richards	Calcutta.
	Astronomer	Thomas	Calcutta.
	L'Aurore	Mellard	Zanzibar.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Carnatic*, from Hongkong.—Colonel Bruce; Miss Grant; Mr. Mathews; Mr. Booth; Mr. A. Porter; Mr. A. Portist; Mr. Aystion; Mr. R. Mascarenhas; Mr. G. Hussen; Mr. Vateley; Mr. R. Mackenzie; Mr. J. M. Currim; Mr. E. Hussein, and child; Mr. Chandabhoy; Mr. R. Bhoiedina; Mr. S. Nanjee; Mr. J. Goolamhoseen; Mr. Framjee Manockjee; and Mr. Sheriff Currim.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Bushire*, from Calcutta.—Mr. J. B. Scott; Mr. H. Lewis; Mr. E. Gleeson; and three natives.

The Ship *Floating Light*, C. Watson, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Ship *Futtay Sultan*, for Calcutta and Cannanore.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. p. t.
London	Cotton	None offering.
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. p. t.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/8d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 7/16d. to ½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	30 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	15 pr. ct.	160 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	10 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	17½ per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	85 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	214 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	8 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	2 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	15 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	76 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[illegible] 140 per cent. pm.
China Bank	25		25
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	310 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	140 per cent. pm. [nml.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	76 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25		9 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100		45 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50		7½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	150 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	190 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	20		59 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,600 per sh.
Fort Press Co	5,000	850 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,800 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising;			Rs. 66,000 per share, pm.
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600		Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500		Rs. 1,700 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500		Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450		Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[discount. Rs. 10 per cent.
Do. New 220 shares	150-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 5 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,000 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 150 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 60 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000		Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 700 nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 325 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co	5,000		Rs. 15,000 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 60,000 pm. per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900		Par.
Bombay Contract and Building Company	180		Par.
Bombay Warehouse	900		Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500		Rs. 4,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000		600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750		Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,500		Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Rs. 250 pm. nml
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	26 per cent.	Rs. 500 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500		Rs. 700 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co	25		nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50		8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50		Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	10		9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100		2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
Loan 1835-36	95
Loan 1842-43	
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	222
Bar Silver	106-2
Gold Leaf	16-5

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 15th August 1864.

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 615 to 630
New Dholera, (ready.)	620
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	630
New Oomrawuttee	605 to 610
New Dharwar Sawginned	690 to 705
New Barsee and Nuggur	560 to 570
New Veeraval	535 to 545
New Khandeish	535 to 545
New Porebunder	600 to 605
New Ackote	620 to 625
New Mangalore	580
New Hingunghat	650 to 660
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6-10 to 6-11 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-14 to 7.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White)	29 to 32. 36 to 38.
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.

"Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'tait laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.
Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.
Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to be incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 7 day's sight.	1s. 11¾d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Taticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 16th August 1864. W. F. PEEL, Sub-Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
FERRSHOT CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
1 do.	2s. [illegible]	do.
On demand	2s. 0d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" 6 ... 5 "
" 12 ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 9th August 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

13th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
3 do do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Sight	1s. 11½d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-57 cts.	"
3 do do.	2-51	"
Sight	2-46	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. B. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £125,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	0½d.
4 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand		2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s.	11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 per cent.
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms, which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. GOVIND BALCRUSTNA, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન અંડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन यॅंड चाइना बॅंक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 " ... 4 "
6 " ... 5½ "
12 " ... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
H. J. MARSDEN, Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL .... Do. do.
MANCHESTER .... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Three "	2s.	0d.	do.
Two "	1s.	11¾d.	do.
One "	1s.	11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12	months' notice	of withdrawal	6 per ct.	per anm.
Do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
Do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
Do. 3	do.	do.	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office .... LONDON. | Branch Office .... EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	do
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand		2s.	0¼d.	do.
Circular Notes		2s.	0d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays .... 10 to 1

Bombay, 19th August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,05,060.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England.
{ The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 7 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 6th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. " 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum, Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland		do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGURIA, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Current [illegible].

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500 nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, and unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities, for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 15th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
Demand		2s.		

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 6 "
12 " " 8 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...... 10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay August 16th 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGL[illegible]

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—INCO[illegible]TED

WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX [illegible] 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Capital—Sixty-two and a half Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 250 each, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Esq., *Chairman.*
CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE BOYTLEBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1	month's notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3	" "	4 do.	do.
Do. 6	" "	5 do.	do.
Do. 12	" "	7 do.	do.

ADVANCES.

The Bank discounts approved Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Securities, Bank Stock, Bullion, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information regarding terms of business, may be ascertained at the Office by application personally, or by letter to the Manager.

W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858		£196,148
Do.	do. 1859	228,314
Do.	do. 1860	262,977
Do.	do. 1861	292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
John Alexander Hankey, Esq., *Governor.*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Edwin Gower, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R. N.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	David Powell, Esq.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	Alexander Trotter, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.	

John Laurence, Esq., *Secretary.*

THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay .... Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Madras .... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta .... Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hong-Kong ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ...... Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—
CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Christopher Bushell, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq. .... Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Deputy Chairman.
Joseph Kitchen, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Samuel Stitt, Esq .... Liverpool.
Henry Fowler, Esq. .... London.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Bruce, Esq. .... London.
Directors.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq .... London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq. .... London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Thomas F. Bennett, Esq .... Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq. ...... Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq .... Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq .... Liverpool.
Alexander Hastie, Esq .... Glasgow.
William Hind, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. .... Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. .... London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. .... Edinburgh.
George May, Esq .... London.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq .... Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq. .... London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq. .... London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. .... Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq. .... Bristol.
R. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Roger Waterhouse, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. .... Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. .... London.

For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 5 annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the Premises, an Upper Roomed Dwelling House situated at Upper Mahim, standing on the Fazendaree Ground, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, the Property of the late Mariabaee, alias Gopicabaee, daughter of the late Pandoorang Juggonath Naik, deceased.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

FRESH STORES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received and exposed for sale at his Rooms, in Medow Street, a small assortment of fresh Oilman's Stores, from the well-known house of Crosse and Blackwell of London, consisting of York Ham, Bacon, Tongues, Berkley and Chedder Cheese, assorted Pickles, Sauces, Jam, Jellies, and Marmalade, Tart Fruits, White Wine Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Fresh Salmon, Herrings a la Sardines, Yarmouth Bloaters, finest Turkey Figs, Muscatel Raisins, French Prunes, Scotch Oatmeal, Biscuits of sorts, by Huntley and Palmer, Carriage and Table Candles, warranted in packs of 16 oz., best Hall's Rifle Gun Powder.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale, a set of very handsome Silver Mounted English Carriage Harness, and two sets of ditto Buggy Harness quite new and just unpacked. Price moderate to effect a quick sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Long-cloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c.

51 kegs Iron Rose Nails.
50 boxes Cyder.
100 pieces Colored Flannel.
24 " Woollen Cloth.
1 case superior Buggy and Brougham Lamps.
150 Dozen Qt. Pale Ale.
21 " Sherry.
12 " Port Wine.
281 Tins Preserved Milk.

An Invoice of Europe Goods comprising, Plated Cruet Frames, Toilet sets, Fancy eight day's Clocks, Ladies' Shawls, Fancy Boxes, Flower Vases, Porcelain Toys, assorted Pomatum and Essences, Egg Boiler, assorted Fancy Soap, &c.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 23rd August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF AN INVOICE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES BY "CROSSE AND BLACKWELL," WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s PALE ALE IN QUARTS, AND PINTS, SHERRY &c., JUST LANDED EXPRESSLY FOR HUNT, MONNET & Co.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of all the Fresh Oilmanstores by "Crosse and Blackwell," also WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s, Pale Ale in Quarts and Pints, just landed and bottled expressly for HUNT, MONNET & Co., the same consisting of—

50 Cases of Sherry one dozen in each.
25 Cases of 4 dozen each Quarts, of Pale Ale.
13 Do. of 8 " " Pints do.
1 Do. of Assorted Toys.
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Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists &c. On account of Messrs. T. G. Briggs & Co., the Mortgagees:

J B | 7/8.			
J B & Co.	137.	1	2 Cases Muslins.
		1	" Paletots, Leggings, and Caps.
P x P		1	" Jewellery.
J B | 11.		1	" Taffetas.
		1	" Silk Scarves.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AN UNRESERVED PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF HANDSOME ENGLISH SOLID MAHOGANY AND WALNUT WOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GENUINE "TUCKER'S" FIRST CLASS ARGAND CHANDELIERS AND LAMPS, MAGNIFICENT PIER GLASSES, VERY RICH VELVET PILE CARPETS, FIRST-RATE MUSICAL BOXES, ELEGANTLY DESIGNED BRONZE GARDEN FURNITURE, VALUABLE CARRIAGES, SUPERIOR HARNESS, CHOICE WINES, &c. &c., AT LOCKESLEY HALL, BYCULLA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 23rd, To-morrow WEDNESDAY the 24th, THURSDAY next the 25th, and FRIDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by F. ROWLAND, Esq., to submit to Public Auction at "Lockesley Hall," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Club, all the very valuable and extensive consignments of handsome English Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood Household Furniture, Genuine "Tucker's" First Class Argand Chandeliers and Lamps, Magnificent Pier Glasses, very rich Velvet Pile Carpets, First-rate Musical Boxes, Elegantly designed Bronze Garden Furniture, Choice Wines, Fireproof Safes, &c. &c., just landed ex ships *Euritta, Defiance, Tartar, Sir Charles Napier, Dhuleep Singh, Canada Belle, Kennington, Gertrude, Thunderbolt, Daphne, Sailor Prince, Yara* and others. The same comprises several suits of Dining, Drawing, Bed and Dressing-room Furniture in Solid Mahogany and Walnutwood, such as six sets of Patent Telescopes, Circular and Oblong Dining Tables with moveable leaves, for 18 persons each, Drawing Room, Circular, Oval, Oblong, Octagon, Loo, Wine and Occasional Tables, Pier, Console, Side and Hall Tables with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Sofas, Sitties, Lounging, Reclining and half-backed Couches covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather and Springs, Easy, Prideiu, Lounging, Reclining, Devotional, Dining and Drawing Room Chairs covered with rich blue, yellow and crimson Damask and Morocco Leather to match, Chiffoniers with glass fronts sides and Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Whatnots, Library Office, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Drawing Room Writing Tables, Sideboards, with Plate Glass Mirror Backs, Dumb Waiters, Dinner Waggons, Magnificent Solid Mahogany Library Book Cases, Almiras, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Toilet Tables with fixed Toilet Glasses, Washing Tables with furniture, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Towel Stands, a pair of Carved Oak Tables with Birds, Buhlwood Show Cases handsomely mounted in Brass, with Plate Glass fronts and sides, Ornamental Wall Brackets, four Slate Bagatelle Tables, five handsome Brass Bedsteads, Superb Papier Machie Presentation Chairs beautifully inlaid with mother o'pearl, Papier Machie and mother o'pearl inlaid Chess Tables, Teapoys, and sets of Tea Trays, elegantly designed Bronze Garden Balcony and Hall Chairs, Couches, Tables, Teapoys, Chess Tables, Cast Iron Vases and Flower Pots on Pillars and Pedestals, Garden Engines, Syringes and Pails, Ladies' Garden Tools, a few pairs of Magnificent Pier Glasses in richly Carved Superb Gilt Frames, a handsome gilt Consoletable, 3 pairs of gilt tripod or ornament Stands, an invoice of Genuine "Tucker's" Argand Chandeliers and Lamps comprising 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 12 light, plated hanging Argand Lamps with drops and Diaphonus Reflectors of the latest improvement, 6 massive Gilt 6 light Gothic hanging Argand Chandeliers, suit of magnificent hanging Argand Lustres consisting of a nine light centre and two six light side with cut green Albert Drops, single and double light Wall Argand Lamps with drops, handsome cut Ruby, White Glass, Bronze and Enamelled Pedestal Table, Argand Lamps with drops, Bronze and German Silver improved India Reading Lamps, Colored Glass hanging Globes 6 to 18 inches, together with a splendid selection of extra large size Musical Boxes playing from 3 to 16 airs with Drums, Bells, Harmonium and Piano accompaniments, a Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte, a handsome Chiming Clock, Rich Velvet Pile Carpets, Table Covers and Sofa Rugs, large Oil Cloth Carpets 30 by 24 feet, Griffith's Patent Fireproof Safes with Chubb's Locks and Keys, Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, spare Marble Slabs, sets of Japanned Tip and Travelling Baths, Stable Buckets, Furniture Chintz, India Rubber Air Beds and Pillows with Bellows, a small consignment of superior Sherry, Port, choice Brandy, Eau de Cologne, Lavender, and Toilet Vinegar, &c., &c.

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